# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,540 NEW SERIES

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1882.

[With Supplement.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. DECCAN .. | 3129 | 600 | J. Orman | ...22nd Dec. |
| — LOMBARDY .. | 2726 | 600 | W. E. Breeze | ...29th „ |
| | | | | 1883. |
| L. BRINDISI ... | 3542 | 550 | R. B. Haselwood | .. 5th Jan. |
| — SURAT .. | 3142 | 530 | A. W. Adamson | ...12th „ |
| L. SUTLEJ .. | 4194 | 750 | A. H. Johnson | ...19th „ |
| — HYDASPES .. | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | ...26th „ |
| L. MIRZAPORE .. | 3887 | 600 | C. G. Perrins | ... 2nd Feby. |
| — KASHGAR .. | 2621 | 450 | R. G. Murray | ... 9th „ |
| L. ROME ... | 5013 | 850 | G. T. Cates | ...16th „ |
| — MALWA ... | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | ..23rd „ |
| L. THAMES ... | 4101 | 750 | W. D. Anderson | ... 2nd Mar. |
| — VENETIA .. | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | .. 9th „ |
| L. GANGES ... | 4196 | 750 | W. B. Andrews | ..16th „ |
| — SURAT ... | 3142 | 530 | A. W. Adamson | ..23rd „ |
| L. PEKIN ... | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | ..30th „ |
| — HYDASPES .. | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | .. 6th Apr. |
| L. POONAH .. | 3130 | 600 | J. B. Chapman | ..13th „ |
| — BOKHARA .. | 2932 | 500 | H. Weighell | ...20th „ |
| L. CATHAY .. | 2983 | 500 | W. M. Robbie | ...27th „ |
| — MALWA .. | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | ... 4th May. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi, both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via London, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. Rs. | 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. Rs. | 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS— | | | |
| First Class .. Rs. | 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. Rs. | 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

### STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] ........ | 4196 | 750 | W. B. Andrews | ... 29th Dec. |
| | | | | 1883. |
| PEKIN ........ | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | ......... 12th Jan. |

| Return Tickets are now issued :— | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) ............ | 600 | 375 |
| To Colombo and back (available for two months) ............ | 150 | 75 |
| To Madras and back (available for two months) ............ | 210 | 105 |
| To Calcutta and back do. .. | 330 | 165 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)............ | 450 | 225 |
| To Hongkong and back (available for three months) ............ | 630 | 390 |
| To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months) ..... ....... | 810 | 465 |

sengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
ombay, 6th December, 1882.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
### FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY. | | TO MARSEILLES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. R 500 | Including wines. | I Class .. R 520 | Including wines. |
| II do..... 310 | | II do. .... 350 | |
| III do..... 150 | With food. | III do. .... 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | Calais Route. | Brighton Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa, | I Class | R 95 | R [illegible] |
| | II do. | 70 | 58 |
| From Naples, | I do. | 145 | 130 |
| | II do. | 105 | 93 |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

### FRENCH LINE.
### CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ „ over three and under eight ¼ charge.
„ „ eight and under twelve ½ „

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ......... 1st class „ 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
### BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| S.S. | Tons. | H. P. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| RYDAL HALL ........ | 2,700 | 400 | |
| SPEKE HALL ........ | 2,700 | 400 | |
| MERTON HALL ........ | 4,100 | 500 | |

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
*VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP | To sail 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE (new).. | P. Crilovich ... | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Jan. |
| HELIOS ........ | A. Tercig ...... | 2,000 | 400 | 8th Feb. |
| MEDUSA (new).... | G. Ragusin .... | 3,900 | 550 | 8th Mar. |

Commencing with the following departures, the regular steamers will leave BOMBAY on the 28th of each month, calling at BRINDISI.

The passage will be performed at increased speed, thus reducing the time to 19½ days to BRINDISI and 21 to TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS .... | F. Egger ...... | 2,394 | 450 | 28th Mar. |
| ORION ........ | G. Mahorcich... | 3,500 | 500 | 28th Apr. |
| PANDORA ...... | G. Sturli........ | 3,800 | 500 | 28th May. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.. | Rs. 493 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six months at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........ | Rs. 852 | Rs. 510 |

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP. | To 1883 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA (new).... | G. Ragusin .... | 3,900 | 550 | 2nd Jan. |
| VORWAERTS .... | F. Egger ....... | 2,394 | 450 | 27th Jan. |
| ORION ........ | G. Mahorcich... | 3,500 | 500 | 27th Feb |
| PANDORA ...... | G. Sturli........ | 3,800 | 500 | 27th Mar |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c. apply to

J. JANNI, Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 6, 1882.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on 20th December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, on 24th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1883.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1882. Agents.

### N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
phinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ORNAMENTS FOR XMAS. TREES.

A handsome assortment on sale.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

### NUTS TO CRACK.

| | |
|---|---|
| FILBERTS ... ... ... ... | Cash Re. 1 per lb. |
| KENT COB NUTS... ... ... | |
| BRAZIL NUTS ... ... ... | 8 ans. per lb. |

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

### 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY
NOW ON VIEW
At the several Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### THOUSANDS OF INDIA-RUBBER BALLOONS

Will be given away to the Children visiting the great Fancy Fair now being held at

TREACHER & CO.'S
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

### TREACHER & CO, Ld.

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it, have I met with a better Whisky."

BLENDED GLENLIVET.

"It is a very fine and wholesome Spirit and considering its age of very moderate price,"

"I congratulate you on the blend ; it is the universal spirit used here"

Cash R 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

### ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1867 :
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

ORDERS executed from Stocks or direct from England, for the smallest requirements, as well as the largest. SMALL ORDERS for any description of article will be executed at the retail price, free of Commission, and forwarded to any part of India per Parcel Post. LARGE ORDERS for any description of goods, and from any particular maker, will be executed at WHOLESALE PRICES, shipper's charges only being added, and shipped direct from Home to any port in India. Orders will receive every attention and meet with prompt despatch, the *packing* of goods receiving special care. Orders and Remittances (by Cheques, Money Orders, or Currency Notes of any Circle taken at par) to the approximate amount of the Order, can be sent through the Bombay Office. All information given on application, either personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

### ESTABLISHED 1873.
### B. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Will be glad to send on application their Revised
WHOLESALE ILLUSTRATED PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,

Terms Moderate, and a liberal discount is allowed to DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS, and LARGE BUYERS. Up-country orders carefully and Promptly executed.

PRICES ARE MUCH REDUCED.
General Price List in Press.
Great care is taken in Dispensing and Preparing
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
AND
FAMILY RECIPES,
BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Stock-in-Trade, Kerosine-oil Lamps, Fountains, Safes, Fancy Goods, &c.

Under instruction from Mr. Charles Zerrinner, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 21st and 23rd instant, the sale to commence at 1-30 p.m., at No. 4, Elphinstone-circle, the whole of the valuable Stock-in-Trade comprising of— 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light kerosine-oil lamps of all descriptions.

Kerosine-oil cooking stoves.
Silbers patent table lamps.
Combination Kosmos wind proof lamps.
Bohemian glassware.
Perpetual and other fountains.
Fireproof superior iron safes of sizes, ever imported in Bombay.
Ditto Cash Boxes.
Ice machines.
Toys, air guns, and pistols.
The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th December, 1882.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON.......LESSEE & RESPONSIBLE MANAGER.

POMEROY SEASON,
MARCH AND APRIL, 1883.

NOW READY,
'XMAS CARDS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
THE
LARGEST AND CHOICEST SELECTION,
AT
COOPER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Descriptive Price List is now ready, and will be sent free by post on application.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we have APPOINTED Messrs. EDMOND CHARPIE & Co., WATCHMAKERS of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and from this date all orders for our manufacture must be sent direct to them.

COURVOISIER FRERES,
Watch-manufacturers.
Chouds-de-fonds, 6th December, 1882.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THOUSANDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use ALL OVER INDIA, and are giving every satisfaction. Each Instrument carries a GUARANTEE for TWELVE MONTHS. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

HAMILTON'S—The nearest HOTEL to the Prince's Dock. "I stayed 4 days at Hamilton's and found it the best managed and most comfortable Hotel I have been in, out of England.—W. S. PIERRE BUNBURY, Lt., R. A. Nov. 1, 1882."

COME and VISIT BARTON & CO.'S 'XMAS SHOW-ROOM.

COME and VISIT BARTON & CO.'S, 'XMAS GRAND SHOW.

COME and VISIT BARTON & CO.'S 'XMAS GOODS OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

BARTON and Co. will keep their SHOW-ROOM OPEN EVERY DAY till 7-45. p.m., Bombay time. Children accompanying with their parents will be PRESENTED with a packet of BON BONS.

SUITABLE PRESENTS for the coming Festivities.—Gentlemen's Walking-sticks, a splendid assortment, Silver Mounted, &c., Gentlemen's Riding Crops, Ladies' Riding Whips. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Ladies' Gladstone Bags, elegantly fitted, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120. Gentlemen's Gladstone Bags, with all the latest improvements, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120. THORPE & Co., Meadow and Hummum-streets, Bombay.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—Air-tight Uniform Cases, made very strong, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap and Uniform, Rs. 38. THORPE & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RIDING BELTS, with wide elastic side pieces, a great support to the Back, Broad Buckles and Straps, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, latest shapes, best qualities, low round Crown, Brims well curled, Drab, Fawn, and Black, Rs. 8-8. THORPE & Co., Hatters, Bombay.

FELT HATS for Tall Gentlemen, Square Crown, very best quality, will not change colour, Rs. 8-8. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

HELMET and FORAGE CAP BOXES in one best blocked tin, very strong, Rs. 10-8. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Fort.

DOG-CART FOR SALE, just put in order, new lamps and cushions, Rs. 250. Adress "CORF," care of this Paper.

WANTED, TO BUY a MAIL-PHAETON and a HORSE, a complete turn-out, immediately. Address, A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

GENUINE PILSNER BEER.—First stock in Bombay. Quarts Rs. 7, pints Rs. 4-8 per doz. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone-circle.

IN answer to numerous inquiries Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 5.

CHRISTMAS FARE.—PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, APOLLO-STREET. Turkey and Ham daily, throughout the week, Ices, Wines and Spirits, &c.

TO-DAY GREAT SALE of Toys and Articles suitable for Xmas. presents, each from 2 annas and upwards, all marked in plain figures. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a competent MAN who can take charge of a Cotton Mill, at up-country. Salary Rs. 100 to 125, rising to Rs. 200. Apply "A. B." this Office.

PORT-WINE FOR SALE, Hund's extra choice No. 1, Mess Oporto Wine. Price Rs. 24 per dozen quarts. Apply to BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Elphinstone-circle.

PHOSPHO, THE PIONEER OF NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, recuperates body and mind. Prepared at the branch Pharmacy of the inventors, B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

B. V. R. CORPS, "C." COMPANY.—The first competition for the company Cup presented by Captain Jordan will be fixed at Coorla on Saturday, immediately after the arrival of 6-30 a.m. train from Bombay.

FOR SALE, an unusually nice, well built, single BROUGHAM, by Hooper and Sons, London, recently imported and but little used. Price Rs. 1,200, cost half as much again. Owner selling as he seldom uses it. "C. H." care of this paper.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Messrs. FAVRE LEUBA and Co. have just unpacked a beautiful collection of Ladies' and Children's 18 c. gold lockets, crosses, necklets, Ladies' and Gent's pencil cases, Gent's charms consisting of a variety of patterns of compasses of the newest designs, whistles, cigar-cutters, seals, &c. &c.

PEARSE'S ELEGANT CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on sale. Come and see them.—APOLLO-STREET.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Mr. A. W. Lyon's CARRIAGES and HORSES still remaining unsold. Full particulars in *Times* and *Gazette* of 12th instant.

NOVELTIES in Musical Boxes, Fans, Albums, Money Purses, Toys and Sweets.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a fine C. Spring BROUGHAM, in good condition. Price, Rs. 1,200. Apply to Mr. CHARLES LUMLEY, Mazagon Castle.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS A series of 12 cards sent by V. P. P. or Post free on receipt of Rs. 2,—CAXTON WORKS, Bombay.

PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—CHRISTMAS QUADRILLE PARTY will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd, at 8 p. m. Terms as usual.

FANCY PRESENTS, Cards and Cakes for Xmas and New Year is to be sold off at very cheap rates.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate St.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOME, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

FOR SALE, a second-hand square-fronted BROUGHAM by LAURIE and MARNER, London, in excellent order, and a fine, powerful Grey Waler Gelding ; to be sold either together including harness or separately. Apply to C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, and MINCE Meat, Raisins, Currants, and Peel, Bon Bons, Fancy Boxes, Sweets, Turkish delight—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

## CHRISTMAS, 1882.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

### "FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

HAVE the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail-steamers, are larger and more varied than ever, and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates,
Cocoas,

Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,

Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,

Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Pudding,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,

Sugars,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
Tongues, and
Vegetables.

### FOR THE DESSERT TABLE,
THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,
Greengages,

Cherries,
Green Chinois,

Gold Chinois,
Figs,

Strawberries,
Mirabelles,

White Pears,
Pink Pears,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from annas 10 to Re. 1-12.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
Butter Scotch,

Chocolates,
Figs,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,

Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,
Peel Chips & Rings,

Strawberries,
Toffee,

And a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe, Figs, Carlsbad Wafers, Grapes, Filberts, Brazils, and Kent Cob Nuts.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES,

in a hundred different varieties and prices.

BONBON CRACKERS, FANCY FRENCH CHOCOLATES AND ORNAMENTAL SWEETS IN BOXES.

### THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old "for Invalids"—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Light Dry, Dry Creaming Sillery, Perrier Jouet's, and Giesler's "for India" and Heidsieck's Dry Monopole—from Rs. 27-0 to Rs. 55-0 per dozen.

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc, Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux—from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 30-0 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Macon, Pommard, Chambertin, and Sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES—Fine, Superior and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 30-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (*Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled*), Hennessey's, Exshaw's and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 54-0 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivet," Crabbie's and Kinahan's—from Rs. 20-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

### THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENTS

Afford the largest choice in India
OF

### HANDSOME PRESENTS

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
IN LEATHER & VELVET GOODS, PLUSH, ORMOLU & ALGERIAN MARBLE, &c
CONSISTING OF

Agh Dans.
Albums.
Algerian Marble and Ormolu Photo. Frames.
Army and Navy Cups.
Ash Trays.
British Oak Ware.
Bag Purses.
Binocular, Field, Marine and Opera Glasses.
Blotting Books and Cases.
Boquet Holders.
Cabinet Photo. Frames.
Card Trays and Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Carte de Visite Frames.
Cash Boxes.
Caskets.
Chatelaines.
Church Services.
Cigar, Cheroot and Cigarette Cases.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Lamps.
Cotton Boxes.
Courier Bags.
Crockeryware.
Despatch Boxes.
Dessert Sets.
Doulton, Worcester and Majolica Ware.
Diamond Jewellery.
Dress Holders.
Dressing Bags.
Dressing Cases and Bags.
Electro-Plated Ware.
Electro-Plated Cups & Mugs.
Electro-Plated Christening Presents,

Envelope Cases.
Fancy Tobacco Boxes.
Fan Holders.
Fans.
Fitted Gladstone Bags.
Flower Vases.
Gentlemen's Travelling Companions.
Glassware.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Glove Stretchers.
Gold Jewellery.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Graphoscopes.
Hand Mirrors.
Housewives.
Hymn Books.
Ice Buckets.
Inkstands.
Jewel Cases.
Jewellery.
Ladies' Companions.
Ladies' Bags.
Ladies' Etuie.
Lamps.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Letter and Bill Cases.
Liquor Frames.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Memo. Books and Letter Cases.
Memo. Books with Limp Covers.
Muffineers.
"My Books."
Necessaires, Etuie, &c.
Official Expanding Letter Cases.

Official Writing and Letter Cases.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Paper Weights.
Pen Trays.
Perfume Cases.
Photograph Frames.
Pin Cushions.
Pocket Books.
Porcelain Vases.
Purses.
Riding Whips.
Scrap Books.
Scissors, sets of
Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Christening Presents.
Silver Forks and Spoons.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Silver Jewellery.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Smelling Bottles.
Smokers' Companions.
Solid Silver ware.
Sovereign (£) Boxes.
Spirit Flasks.
Stamp Boxes.
String Boxes.
Suites of Plate.
Table Cutlery.
Telescopes.
Time Pieces.
Travelling Bags.
Trinket Caskets.
Wallet Pocket Books.
Watch Stands.
Work Bags, Boxes and Baskets.
Writing Desks and Cases.

And other articles in

### JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE

too numerous to detail.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
### BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shank's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shank's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shank's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shank's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THOSE DESIROUS of AFFORDING their CHILDREN a TREAT should take them TO VIEW the LARGEST and FINEST ASSORTMENT of TOYS in Bombay now on sale at

### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

All classes of the community are respectfully invited to inspect the magnificent display of Goods, as at present exhibited in the various Departments of the Fort Establishment, the extent of selection of Fancy Stock not only infinitely surpassing that of any other House in India, but equalling the principal Collections to be met with in the large European Cities.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

### TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT.

1. March ...........Frühlings ........................Barlow.
2. Overture .....Opera Zampa ....................Herold.
3. Waltz ...........Oceana ..............................Calmbley.
4. Medley .........La Traviata.........................Stasny.
5. Mazurka .....Souvenir di Mostar ...............Wachter.
6. Selection ......Waldesflüstern .....................Czibulka.
7. Overture.......Opera Martha.......................Flotow.
8. Waltz...........An der Schönen blauen DonauStrauss.
9. Polka ..........Die Augen der Liebe ............Dvorak.
10. Galop ..........Vorwärts ...........................Kaulich.

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

Musical Director,
MORITZ SIEGL.

### GENT'S FELT HATS,

"LIGHT, DURABLE, AND WELL FINISHED,"
BLACK, DRAB, AND BEAVER BROWN,
in all the latest shapes, Rs. 7 to 12-8.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., Opposite the Esplanade Hotel, BOMBAY.

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

### THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :—
SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

### THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS AND NOVELTIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Knot Scarves, a large assortment ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 1 12 | to Rs. | 2 12 |
| Made up Bows ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 0 12 | to „ | 2 4 |
| Pin Scarves, latest shapes ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 0 12 | to „ | 2 8 |
| Sterling Silver Scarf Pins, Sporting, &c.... ... ... ... | „ | 3 8 | | |
| Windsor's Scarves, will tie Knot or Bow... ... ... ... | „ | 2 0 | to „ | 3 0 |
| Sterling Silver Scarf Rings ... ... ... ... ... | | | | 5 0 |
| Gentleman's Best French Kid White Gloves ... ... ... | „ | 2 0 | to „ | 2 8 |
| Gentlemen's Best French Kid Gloves Assorted Drabs Lavenders ... | „ | 3 0 | | |
| Ladies Dogskin and White Doe Gauntlet Gloves ... ... ... | „ | 2 12 per pair. | | |
| Gentlemen's Tan Dogskin Gloves ... ... ... ... | „ | 2 12 | to „ | 3 0 |
| Braces, a large assortment ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 1 12 | to to | 2 8 |
| Gladstone Bags Elegantly fitted ... ... ... ... | „ | 100 0 | to „ | 120 0 |
| Gladstone Best Hide ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 28 0 | to „ | 30 0 |
| Hand Bags, a large assortmet ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 8 8 | to „ | 25 0 |

### THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., Bombay time.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 19th December, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MILL STORES for the above company to be delivered at the Mill, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1883. The tenders must be returned on or before the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock a.m. Particulars can be obtained at the Company's office, 9, Hornby-row. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.
REAL HABANA CIGARS!

D. MACROPOLO begs to offer the under-mentioned REAL HABANA CIGARS in splendid condition at a great sacrifice, viz. :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Carolina ........................ | per box of | 50 | Rs. | 3 8 |
| El Caliope ........................ | „ | 50 | „ | 3 8 |
| Los Magnificos.................... | „ | 50 | „ | 3 8 |
| Valle Suarez ...................... | „ | 50 | „ | 3 0 |
| El Principe de Galles ........... | „ | 50 | „ | 3 0 |
| Atalanta ........................... | „ | 50 | „ | 2 12 |
| Flor de Tobacco .................. | „ | 50 | „ | 2 8 |
| La Legitimided ................... | „ | 50 | „ | 2 8 |

D. MACROPOLO,
9, KALBADAVIE-ROAD ; 32, MEADOW-STREET ;
AND ESPLANADE, WATSON'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

*N.B.*—The clearance sale is only at the Head Establishment.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon in January 1883, at the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Poona<br>Ahmednagar<br>Belgaum<br>Deesa<br>Ahmedabad<br>Mhow<br>Neemuch<br>Kurrachee<br>Hyderabad<br>Satara<br>Malegaon<br>Belgaum & Kolhapoor | Kurbee dry under Schedule No. 39. | On 17th Jan. 1883. |
| Bombay<br>Poona<br>Ahmednagar<br>Belgaum<br>Ahmedabad<br>Deesa<br>Mhow<br>Neemuch<br>Nusserabad<br>Kurrachee<br>Hyderabad | Ghee, Rice, Salt, &c. under Schedule No. 42. | On 17th Jan. 1883. |
| FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS, | | |
| Bombay and Deolalee<br>Satara<br>Poona and Purandhur<br>Malegaon<br>Ahmedabad & Baroda<br>Deesa and Abu<br>Rajkot<br>Mhow for Indore<br>Assirgarh<br>Nuserabad for Taragarh<br>Belgaum and Kolhapur | Provisions, Grain and Medical Comforts under Schedule No. 5. | On 24th Jan. 1883. |

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, in Treasury Receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further Security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, Dec. 13, 1882.

## NOTICES.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TARIFF OFFICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to accept Insurances on Mills, Press Houses, and Godowns, &c., at current rates. For further particulars apply to top floor Dinshaw Petit House, No. 6, Hornby-row.

GLADE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HIRDA (Myrabolans) collected in the Satara Ghat Talukas during the present season, will be SOLD by AUCTION at Helwak Taluka, Patan, on 8th January, 1883. For further information apply to the undersigned.

H. MAINWARING,
District Forest Officer, Satara.
Camp Mula, Taluka Patan, 9th December, 1882.

### V. M. MARTINS,
GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENT
FOR EUROPE & MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
No. 45, CAVEL-STREET, BOMBAY.

Goods and Parcels received for transmission to Europe and all parts in India.

Baggages collected, cleared, and shipped.

Purchases and sales made of Articles of every description, to be had in the Bombay Markets.

Orders sent will meet with prompt attention and executed with the greatest despatch for a very moderate commission.

*N. B.—All orders should be accompanied with Remittances.*

### THE BOMBAY TRADE AND FINANCE BANK

Advance money upon Real Estate and Personal Security.

Commence business, 1st January, 1883.

A. FISHER, Manager.

empry. offices 44, Tamarind, late Church Lane.

### INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited.

PAID UP CAPITAL, fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have been declared the BEST at all Government trials at WOOLWICH, &c., and have received the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the Exhibitions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Electric Machines for 10 incandescent lamps....... | Rs. | 350 |
| Do. for 40 do. ..... | „ | 750 |
| Do. for arc light of 5,000 candles .. | „ | 750 |
| Do. for 6 arc lights of 2,000 candles each.. | „ | 1,200 |
| Do. for 8 „ „ „ 500 „ .. | „ | 1,280 |
| Do. for 20 „ „ „ 500 „ .. | „ | 2,000 |

Our prices for first cost and hourly working DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

AGENTS :
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS and Co., Bombay.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY and Co., Madras.

### HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN FANCY BAZAAR,

Beg to inform their customers and the Public generally that they have opened an establishment in Bombay, where they have a large and varied stock of

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
BEST INDIAN FOOLKAREES AND JAYPOR ENAMEL JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SHAWLS, CLOTH AND CHOGAS,
RAMPORE CHUDDERS,
GOLD AND OTHER EMBROIDERY WORK,
PERSIAN AND CASHMERE CARPETS,
COPPER, BRASS AND ENAMEL WARE,
INDIAN AND PERSIAN CURIOSITIES
OF EVERY KIND AND VARIETY.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
(Next to SOUNDY & Co., Ld.)
49, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday from London were only delivered this morning. Money seems unaltered, and both Consols and French Rentes are unaltered, but although there is no further movement in the price of Silver. Indian Loans are again better, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by⅜ at 100⅜ and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper by ½ at 84½.

In the Seed market at home the only change is in Linseed which is slightly firmer. Wheat is unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices were unaltered throughout, but private advices call Surats to arrive very difficult of sale. In New York ready Mid-Uplands was unaltered at 10⅜ cents., but April shipment comes 6 points lower at 10·67 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons ;—

| | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday's Receipts | 37,000 | 29,000 | 40,000 |
| Total Receipts since 1st Sept | 2,964,000 | 2,752,000 | 3,045,000 |

The Bureau report for the current month puts the probable total crop at 6,700,000 bales. After the way in which previous Bureau reports have turned out, however, very little weight will probably be attached to these figures, at the same time it is worthy of notice that they are in more in accord with private estimates than on previous occasions, in fact it is almost the first time since the establishment of the Washington Agricultural Bureau that statistical competetions and public opinion have been at all close together. We question though whether any additional weight can be attached to the estimate in consequence, as it is quite a weather question yet whether the ultimate out-turn might not be a quarter of a million over or the same extent under the figure named.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Inc. | Rs. | 22,181 |
| Do. do. Branches | Inc. | " | 5,51,075 |
| Other Deposits | Dec. | " | 2,[illegible]9,156 |
| Government and other Authorized Securities | Inc. | " | 3,08,416 |
| Loans | Dec. | " | 98,655 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | " | 4,72,545 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Dec. | " | 92,565 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. | " | 7,32,075 |

So far as they go these movements are undoubtedly in favour of the easier tendency in the market which we have latterly had to notice, but practically the only effect will be to confirm the feeling which the market of itself had already indicated. With the supplies of money which we now have available, produce is not coming forward to an extent likely to cause any pressure, and to our thinking it will be well on in the New Year before it does.

EXCHANGE to-day has been very irregular and it is somewhat difficult to say what the true tone of the market has been. The largest amount of business has been between the Banks themselves and some rather contradictory transactions are reported. The result of the various changes which have taken place, however, has been to leave us 1-13d. higher in Bank Paper and just the turn dearer in mercantile bills, so that we must assume that the closing feeling is firmer. We are still, however, doubtful about this being quite a legitimate rendering of the true position ; and we question whether it will be maintained Wednesday's biddings for Council drafts will throw rather more light on the situation, but pending that result we shall be dubious about accepting the present improvement as permanent. It may be, and we should be glad to think it was, but in that case we must put down all we have heard about the position of Silver at home as mere rumour, and we are not yet quite prepared to go that length. We quote for ready bills at the close :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 7 5-32 to 3-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 7¼d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 7 9-32d. | " |
| Credits, 3 months' sight | 1s. 7 11-32d. | " |
| Francs, 3 months' sight | 2·03½ to 2·04 | " |

On Calcutta we call demand 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm and a fair extent of business has been done in Fours at Rs. 99⅞ to par. Fours-and-a-half are firm at Rs. 105¾.

SHARES to-day have not been active, and few changes are reported in current values. The movements exhibited in our list, however, are nearly all in favour of holders. Banks are unaltered, Bank of Bombays remaining at Rs. 783¾. In Press Companies the only alterations are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Berars and Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares tend firmer, and we quote an improvement of Rs. 5 in Alliance, Jewraz Balloo, Dhurrumsey, Oriental and Soonderdass, For Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares a rise of Rs. 5 is also quoted at Rs. 2,805.

COTTON has shown rather a quieter tendency to-day, and we should not put the total buying for export at more than about 1,000 bales. Omras have been mainly in request especially F. G. F., but there are almost no sellers of this class owing to the extremely favourable reports of the excellent quality of the crop. Good, however has been done for December at Rs. 193 and for January at Rs. 191, whilst we hear of good Julgaum for the same delivery having changed hands at Rs. 188. Broach is offering at Rs. 216 for March without meeting buyers and Dholleras rather hang fire at previous rates. Bengals may be quoted easier with sellers of good at Rs. 147.

In WHEAT no actual change can be given in rupee rates.

SEEDS as a general rule are also unaltered. Linseed for March-April delivery has been dealt in to some extent at Rs. 54 per cwt.

FREIGHTS show considerable firmness. For Liverpool the only steamers now on the berth for this month's loading are being held for 32s. 6d. for measurement, and the s. s. Speke Hall is said to have been fixed for December-January, loading at 31s. 3d. nett for Genoa or Marseilles, or 32s. 6d. nett for Liverpool. Considering the amount of produce going forward these are without doubt full rates and only procurable owing to a very moderate supply of tonnage.

PIECE-GOODS have so far benefited by the improvement in exchange that a trifle more has been doing in the shape of firm offers, but on the spot the position is no better, dealers if anything being rather more disposed to push off their stocks.

COALS are nominally weaker, as buyers hope to get in at lower prices if exchange continues to improve. There are no more sellers however and the ready stock is rapidly approaching vanishing point.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 7p. ct. | 783¾ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 885 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 4 do. | 675nl |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | all | 3 do. | 130 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | — 250 | 12½ | 3 12 | 97xd |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,425 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 350 | .. | 350<br>225xd. |
| Parell S. & W. Co. Ld. | 2,500 | 400 | 400 | 16 | |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7½ | 134<br>98 |
| New issue | .. | 100 | 70 | .. | |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 22½p.s | 540 |
| Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | .. | Rs. 30 | 785<br>39 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 4,800 | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 995 |
| Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | .. | 500 | ... | 450 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 635 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 845 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | nl | 467½ |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,136 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 740 |
| Golam Baba S. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 550 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,065 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,050 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Company | 900 | 500 | 250 | .. | 235 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 690 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,092½ |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 890 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 980 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 118 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 p.s. | 2,345 |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 35 | 830 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 60 | 1325 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 p. s. | 37½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,360 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 835 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. s. | 945 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 25 | 690 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 252½ |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,375xd |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,405 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | ,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 950 |
| Southern India | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | Rs. 20 | 550 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 750 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 930 |

*For distribution.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Cutch, with a general cargo, and 127 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Balckow, 1,639 tons, Captain J. E. Dyer, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and Mr. Myers and daughters and 26th deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Sandwith, Mr. H. Gibb, Mr. J. Ebjee, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and 358 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,263 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Holcambe, Mrs. Pitts, Dr. Cruickshank, two native second class, one Sergeant, nine rank and file, and four prisoners, and 30 deck.

THE steamer Colombo, 2,230 tons, Captain C. Husson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (28th Nov.), with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Darling and sister, Mr. Liantri, and Mr. G. St. George. She brought the following cargo :—675 boxes brandy, 1 case brushes, 48 packages piece-goods, 50 packages fruits, 5 cases saffron, 1 package glassware, 200 tons coals, 50 packages sugar, 11 kegs lead, and 3 packages merchendise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

## ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Henry Balckow(s) | Dyer | Bussorah, Dec. 3. |
| 18 | Colombo(s) | Husson | Marseilles, Nov. 28. |
| | Bhundara (s) | Phillips | Calcutta, Nov. 26. |
| | H. M. S. Arab | Stopford | Aden, Dec. 16. |
| | Burmah (s) | Cave | Kurrachee, Dec. 15. |

## DEPARTURE.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Arrow (s) | Nacoda | Cutch. |

The steamer Colombo, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Kerbela (s) | Wilson | Bombay, Nov. 18. |
| | Chinsura (s) | Sayers | Singapore, Nov. 23. |
| | John Jacob (s) | Teasdale | Kurrachee, Nov. 15. |
| | Dacca (s) | Burkett | London, Nov. 2. |
| 13 | Pleiades (s) | Williams | Liverpool, Nov. 4. |
| | Shahzada (s) | Budd | Calcutta, Nov. 11. |
| | Edinburgh (s) | Barham | Liverpool, Nov. 11. |
| | Maharaja (s) | McConnell | Rangoon, Dec. 8. |
| 14 | Sirdhana (s) | Brown | Rangoon. |
| | Maharani (s) | Burleigh | Rangoon, Dec. 8. |
| | Royal Edward | Carroll | Mauritius, Oct. 27. |

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12.—Barque Harry Douglas.

Dec. 13.—Steamers Goorkha, Bassein Medina and Reliance. Ship Rotomahana.

Dec. 14.—Steamer Clan Alpine.

## MADRAS.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | Asia (s) | Rangoon. |
| 16 | Goorkha (s) | Calcutta. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Clan McGregor (s) | Calcutta. |
| | Shahgehan (s) | Colombo. |
| 14 | Revenna (s) | Calcutta. |
| | Cambodia (s) | Marseilles. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—75 cases copper sheets, 31 bundles copper bolts and 262 kegs lead, Edward Bates and Co ; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, John Fleming and Co ; 57 bales printing papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood ; 50 cases current, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co ; 44 cases oilmanstores and 1 cask earthenware Shurufally Hiptoola ; 779 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

Australia (s)—7 casks copper and brass wire, Essoofally Abdoolally.

Hispania (s)—11 packages earthenware toys, Essa Ebram.

FROM LONDON.

Thames (s)—15 cases oilmanstores and 3 cases hams and bacon, Byramjee Nusserwanjee ; 7 cases dye, Bell Brandenburg and Co ; 7 cases toys, Essa Ebram ; 99 packages oilmanstores &c., W. J. Essai ; 153 cases oilmanstores 10 cases hair and 29 cases castor oil, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 67 cases provisions, Esmalljee Currimbhoy ; 3 cases oilmanstores, Limjee Manockjee Marker ; 1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

Pekin (s)—1 hogshead brandy, Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—25 cases tabacco, Essoofally Russooljee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Hispania (s)—500 cwts myrabolams, Govindjee Goculdass ; 395¼ cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Goculdass ; 765 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 75 cwts myrabolams, Dharumsee Ruttonsee ; 642¼ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithanee ; 160 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 32 bales wool, Khimjee Virbhan ; 40 bales wool, Nanjee Bhaje ; 27 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 53 bales cotton, K. Kisonlall ; 3 bales cotton, Bhanjee Jewraj ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Doongersee Biza ; 70 bales cotton Dewamull Suchanund ; 90 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 475 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s)—42 cwts aloes secotra, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 685 cwts coir yarn, J. J. de Souza ; 135 cwts olibanum, Mahomed Corjee.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Hispania (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Deccan (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lancaster (s)—3,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Caffila (s)—1,450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Fraser (s)—4,000½ cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts wheat 1,000½ cwts linseed and 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 3,999 cwts linseed, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Colombo (s)—3,150 cwts wheat and 5,100 cwts gingellyseed, P. Chrystal and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co ; 200 cwts horns. L. Singer and Co ; 150 cwts coir yarn, 2,001 cwts mowra flowers, 2,001 cwts wheat, and 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 633 cwts mowra flowers. Sleeman and Co ; 100 cwts gum, Wallace and Co ; 2,400 cwts wheat, A. C. Dady and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 24,000 cwts wheat, 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, 4,018 cwts mowra flowers and 688 cwts mowra seeds Ralli Brothers.

Kairos (s)—27,600 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

Red Sea (s)—100 cwts coir yarn, Jewandas Vullubdas.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara (s)—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 228 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedas.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi (s)—50 bales twist, The A. Cotton and Silk M. Co ; 50 bales twist, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)— 36 cwts Jaiteemud, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 300 cwts raisins, Rehimbhoy Habibbhoy ; 12½ cwts raisins, Mahomedally Nuzmoodin 25 cwts raisins, F. M. Rahimbhoy ; 60 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 153 cwts raisins and 8 bales twist, Essa Sallay Mahomed ; 200 bales twist and 115 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 175 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 32 bales twist, Manoredass Hurrackchund ; 240 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 28 bales twist, Thakersey Sosa ; 50 bales twist, Sriram Sewdutroy ; 28 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedas ; 55 bales cotton, Momraj Rambhogat ; 10 bales cotton, K. Kisonlall ; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 61 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 50 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersee ; 60 cwts cloves, Echaram Hurgovand.

## HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

36-81—Smith and F—Moolibai vs J H Grant—Crawford and B—Part heard.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of Verpar Sajpar, deceased.

8-82—Hore C and B—Maneckchund Nagsi vs Ooka Lilladhur—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

256-81—Janardhen and H. (for paupers)—Purshotum Morarjee and another vs Lalvow—Smith and F.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act. X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed and another, claimants, regarding the property known as Jackaria's bunder at Sewree—Payne and G. and Cleveland L. and N. for claimants.

Long Causes.

677-79—Tobin and R.—(for paupers)—Dayaram Ramdass vs Jeykissondass Purshotumdass—Pestonjee K.

26-82—Prescot and W—A. Buchanan and others vs Ebrahim Lutiff.

22-82—Tyabjee and D.—Bala Dewchund vs. Roopchund Oodeychund and another.

456-81—Jefferson B. and D—Dinabhai vs Kesserbai and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

44-81—Cliveland, L. and N.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dayal Rattonsey.

261-82—Cragie, L. and O.—Cursetjee Byramjee Mehta vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Dubash—J. C. Cama.

328-82—Macfarlane and E.—Abhechund Raghowjee vs Pudumsey Treecomjee and another.

399-82—Ardesir and H.—Rahimtoolla Noor Mahomed vs Hajee Soomar Hajee Currum.

400-82—M. H. Khan—Bibee Hajee Begum vs Amtool Nissa Begum alias Mahomed Begum.

426-82—Tyabjee and D.—Jaith Bhima and others vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee.

Long Cause.

313-80—Macfarlane and E.—Jan Mahomed Khaluckdina and another vs Miya Baloomiya bin Shaikbhoy Thakore and another—Moreshwer and L., and Tobin and R.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Mayne, Capt., H. E. the Gov.'s Body-Guard, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 16.

Price, Capt., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 17.

Cunningham, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on duty, from Poona.

Connolly, Surgn., on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

Pym, Lieut., Worcestershire, on duty, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 17.

Pigott, Major, Essex, to join, to Madras.

DECEMBER 18.

Cunningham, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on duty to Poona.

Pemberton, Lieut.-Col., R. A., to join, to Lucknow.

Power, Lieut., Essex, to join, to Madras.

Kempster, Lieut., Essex, to join, to Madras.

Hamilton, Lieut., Bedford, to join, to Setabuldee.

Bowles, Capt., Yorkshire, to join, to Poona.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 19.

C. and E. Companies will parade at the Oval near the Bandstand every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6. 30 a. m. (Bombay time). Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. D. and E. Companies will parade at the J. J. Hospital every Monday and Friday at 5 p. m. (Bombay time). D. Company will parade every Tuesday and Friday at the Sheds, Byculla, at 6.30 a. m. (Bombay time). Red uniform will be worn at all morning parades until further orders. Members of other companies are requested to attend at the above places for company drill.

C. Company will commence class firing on Monday, the 18th inst. and every day until further orders. All members going to class fire who are at the Boree-bunder station at 5-20 a. m. and at Byculla station at 5-30 a.m. (Bombay time), will have their fares paid to Coorla and back, those coming after will have to pay their own fare. Members of B. and C. Companies who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so with C. company.

A. Company will parade for position drill at the Oval near the Band-stand morning and evening at 6-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. (Bombay time), until further orders.

Vol. W. Maine having joined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to D. Company.

It is proposed to assemble at Bhandoop on Saturday, the 30th Dec., 1882, for a field-day. Members who intend to taking part in the manœuvres are requested to notify the same to Captains of the Companies without delay, to allow of arrangements for train accommodation, food, &c., being made. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present at the hour of departure of the train, and other information will be made known when it is ascertained how many propose attending.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjt.-Genl.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 8.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battn. South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. J. E. F. Jacob to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. K. Cavaye, promoted ; subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. Dated 9th Aug.

9th B. C.—Surgn. Major J. W. Johnston, M. D., to the Offg. medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. Major R. Mantell, proceeded on furlough.

11th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. T. N. Walker, Bl. S. C., to be Offg. 2nd in Comd., with effect from date of joining, vice Stead, on furlough.

9th N. I.—Major E. Beddy, 2nd in Comd., to be Comdt., vice Gordon, appointed to the Bgde. Staff. Dated 26th Nov.

Major V. W. Tregear, Gen. List Inf., Offg. 2nd in Comd. 30th N. I., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Beddy, with effect from date of joining.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. Col. M. C. Morris, Royal West Surrey Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under telegraphic instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

King's Rl. Rifle Corps.—Lt.-Cols. K. G. Henderson, 2nd Bn. ; J. S. H. Algar, 4th Bn.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H. Meyrick, Lincolnshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn. of his regiment to which he has recently been removed.

Lieut. W. G. Massy, N. Batty. 3rd Bgde, is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Morar, for duty with R. Batty. 3rd Bgde. R. A.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

R. A.—Capt. E. C. Trollope (Adjt., R. A. Bombay Dist.), for three months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn. Middlesex Regt.—Major H. J. Jervis-White, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

4th Battn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—H. J. Hope-Edwards, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

1st Battn. Durham Light Infy.—Lieut. F. G. Kenyon-Slaney, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn. Hampshire Regt.—Qrmr. E. Hampton, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

A. M. Dept.—Surg. P. M. Ellis, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. Claude F. Gambier, 5th Punj. Cavy., has passed the qualifying examination in Army Signalling at Aldershot ; and has been granted a certificate as instructor, 7th June 1881.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Leicestershire Regt.—2nd Bttn. order, dated 8th Nov., appointing Lieut. G. F. Shaw, Asst. Instr. in Musketry, with effect from 20th Oct., vice Lieut. A. W. Mckinstry, relieved.

Lincolnshire Regt.—2nd Bttn. order, dated 13th Nov., appointing Lieut. W. G. Grant to be Asst. Instr. in Musketry to the battalion, with effect from 1st Feb., vice Coode.

The nine months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut.-Col. R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, dated 28th March, is extended to 28th Feb. 1883.

The six months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Capt. V. H. Maher, 1st Bttn. Connaught Rangers, in G. O. C. C. dated 1st Aug., is extended to 25th May 1883.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Lieut. A. H. Carleton, (Offg. Sqdn. Officer on probation 10th B. L.), to Calcutta, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Lieut. K. S. Davison, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 17th N. I.), to Bankipore from the 8th to the 31st Dec., on urgent private affairs.

1st Bttn. King's Own Borderers.—Lieut. C. J. Corfield (Wing Officer on probation 2nd N. I.), to Calcutta, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Indian Medical Dept.—Surgn.-Major P. F. Bellew, to remain in Bombay, from 17th Oct. to 30th Nov., on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 12.)*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, Resdt., Travancore and Cochin, privilege leave for 11 days, in extension of that granted to him in Gazette of 10th Oct.

Mr. W. H. Welsh, Actg. Head Asst. Collr. Coimbatore, privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days from 2nd Jan.

Mr. W. F. Grahame, B. A., to be Dist. and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore.

Mr. N. A. Roupell, B. A., to be Collr. and Dist. Magte., Anantapur.

Mr. L. A. Campbell to be Sub.-Collr. and Joint Magte., Coimbatore.

Mr. J. A. Davies to be Under Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept., but to continue to act as Sub-Secy., Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. E. Gibson on other duty.

Mr. G. S. Forbes to be Asst. Secy. to Govt., Judicial and Legislative Depts., but to continue to act as Under Secy. to Govt. in the Public Dept.

Mr. L. R. Burrows, M. A., to act as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist., Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Horsley on leave.

Mr. L. A. Campbell to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. Horbrugh on leave.

Mr. R. Rice, B. A., LL.D., to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kurnool, during the employment of Mr. Kough on other duty.

Mr. W. J. Tate to act as Sub.-Collr. and Joint Magte., Nellore, during the absence of Mr. F. B. Gibson on privilege leave.

Mr. H. G. Joseph, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Welsh, on leave.

Mr. J. Twigg to be Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Salem.

Mr. G. W. Dance to be Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Malabar.

Mr. A. G. Cardew to be Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Chingleput.

Mr. H. W. Foster to be Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Cuddapah.

Mr. D. D. Murdoch to be Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kistna.

Mr. W. O. Horne to be Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte, Anantapur.

Surg.-Major J. H. Ritchie, M. D., Offg. Civil Surg. and Supdt. of Jail, Cuddalore, to be Civil Surg., Masulipatam, vice Surg.-Major Parker reverted to military duty, but to continue to act at Cuddalore.

Mr. R. W. Barlow to be Collr. of Sea Customs and Madras Dist. and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, on the retirement of Mr. Melville.

Mr. F., Brandt, B. A., to be Collr. and Magte. and Addl. Sessions Judge, Nilgiris, but to remain at Trichinopoly.

Mr. J. F. Snaith, B. A., to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore.

Mr. G. McWatters, B.A., to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Salem.

Mr. C. D. Maclean, M.A., to be Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte., Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Collr. and Dist. Magte., Salem, during the employment of Mr. H. E. Stokes on other duty.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, M.A., to be Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy.

Mr. J. D. Rees, to be Asst. Secy. to Govt., Judicial and Legislative Depts., but to continue to act as Under Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue Dept.

The following gentlemen have been admitted into H. M.'s Civil Service from the 7th Dec. the date of their arrival at Madras :—Mr. A. G. Cardew, Mr. D. D. Murdoch, and Mr. W. O. Horne.

Mr. R. J. Melville has been permitted to retire from H. M.'s Civil Service from 1st Jan. 1883.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Fwchett to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Ganjam Dist., vice Mr. W. D. Ainslie, invalided ; but to continue to officiate as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Kistna Dist., during the employment of Mr. J. Y. Fullerton on other duty.

Mr. C. E. Smith, to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah Dist., during the employment of Mr. G. T. Egan on other duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. McMurray, Treasury Dy. Collr., Vizagapatam, one month and twelve days' privilege leave from date of relief.

Mr. C. E. Brasier, to be Asst. Conservator of Forests, and to be posted to the South Arcot Division.

Mr. E. D. M. Hooper, Central Provincial Forest Dept. on deputation, to be in charge of the Bellary Forest Division.

Mr. E. H. P. Salmon, Asst. Comr. of Salt Revenue is posted to the charge of the Negapatam Salt Revenue Division, consisting of present South Arcot and Tanjore Salt Revenue Dists.

Mr. G. F. Nepean Smith, to be 3rd Grade Inspector in the Salt Dept.

The Board of Revenue have granted ten days' privilege leave to Mr. G. W. Dance, Asst. Collr., Chingleput Dist., from 13th inst.

Mr. E. H. Brookes, is appointed Second Grade Asst. Inspr. in the Salt Dept. and is posted to the Tuticorin Circle.

Mr. F. T. Woods, Probationary Inspr. in the Salt Dept., is posted to the Cuddalore Circle, temporarily.

Mr. W. C. McMurray, Probationary Inspr., Cuddapah Circle, is granted one month's privilege leave.

Mr. C. V. Dalrymple, Inspr., Anantapur Circle, will take charge of the Cuddapah Circle also during Mr. McMurray's absence on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. R. Thompson, R. E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, is transferred from the Office of Actg. Dy. Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. Buildings and Road Branches, to assume charge of the Third Circle during the absence of Major J. Pennycuick, R.E., on privilege leave.

Capt. C. C. Rawson, R. E., Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade, to act as Dy. Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. Buildings and Road Branches, during the employment of Lieut.-Col. R. Thompson, R. E., on other duty.

Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Major C. A. Porteus, Supdt. of Police, Godavari Dist.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—Bgde. Surgn. A. Sanderson, M. D., M.A., I. M. D., 1st Segt. Light Cavy. Arrived at Bombay on the 30th Nov. 1882.

The services of Surgn. A. N. Rogers Harrison, I. M. M., are replace at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—Indian Medical Department.—Surgn.-Major H. King, M. B., A.M., to be Brigade Surgn., vice Cleveland, retired. Dated 26th Nov. 1882.

Capt. C. M. Smith, R. A., Comdt. No. 2 Field Battery, Hydreabad Contingent, is granted furlough (.p.a.) out of India for six month.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—Lieut. R. H. C. Tuffnell, S. C., Adjt. 30th Regt. N. I.—Arrived at Madras on the 30th Nov. 1882.

The services of Lieut. W. D. Connor, Royal Engr., are placed at the disposal of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, for employment on His Honour's personal staff.

The services of the officers named in the following General Order by the Govt. of India, dated 1st December 1882, are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy. of State probationers for the I. S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras in view to their appointment to the S. C. of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—Lieut. H. D. McIntyre, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Lieut. H. J., Bremner, Royal Munster Fusiliers,

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq. M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacle Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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43, Rampart-Row, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1882.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS—December 15, at the Residency, Bhuj, Cutch, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. M. Phillips, of a son.

SQUIRES—December 18, at Ganesh Khind House, Poona, the wife of the Rev. R. A. Squires, of a son.

WHITEHEAD—December 18, at 16, Bellasis Road, the wife of William Frederick Whitehead, of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EARL—December 14, at Bellary, the wife of Sub-Conductor F. W. Earl, Madras Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

YEILDING—December 13, at Murree, the wife of W. R. Yeilding, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALLIKER—DAVY—November 14, at Calcutta, Charles Samuel Walliker, of Kuttal, Cachar, to Alice Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Davy, Vicar of Millington, Yorkshire.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1882.

THE multiplicity and the importance of the subjects which demand the attention of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will be seen from the report presented to the members at their annual meeting held yesterday. The most important of these subjects were touched upon by the Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, in his speech, which we publish in another column. It will be seen from his remarks that the Chamber do not confine their attention to their own interests only, but devote their time to questions which affect not only the Presidency, but the whole country. The most important point referred to by the Chairman was the question of rates charged by the Rajputana Railway for wheat from Delhi. A hasty review was made of the arguments stated by the Chamber, and a due acknowledgment was made of the support given by the local Government to the position taken in the Bombay interests. We must join with Mr. Macaulay in expressing surprise that the representations of the Bombay Government and Chamber of Commerce receive so little attention from the Supreme Government. The reply which they sent nearly a year after representations were first made was promptly and effectually answered ; but it would appear as if the Indian Government were going to take another year, leaving the Bombay trade, and that of Delhi as well, to suffer meanwhile. The fact is that the Indian Government have but one string to harp upon, and that is the lower cost of working of the E. I. Railway, owing to its cheaper coal. When it is pointed out to them that this does not account for the difference made in the charges on the two lines, that in the interests of the country at large any reduction should not be made on Delhi wheat alone, they have apparently nothing to say. The singular part of it all is that all the time the subject has been in the hands of the Bombay member of the Supreme Council, from whom the Chamber of Commerce might, at least, have expected to receive some acknowledgment of their representations. It is to be hoped that the appeal to public opinion at home will have a good result. In the absence of any attention from the Government of India, this was the only course left. While the trade of Bombay is largely interested, the question really affects the trade of the North-West. Is this trade to find its way over one state railway to its natural seaport, or is it to be diverted at the cost of the taxpayers, by another state railway, over a route 2,000 miles longer ? The Chairman of the Chamber referred to the extension of the G. I. P. Railway *viâ* Jhansi to Cawnpore. We are glad to hear that there is still a chance of this line, or one with a similar object, being carried out. We should regret it much if the report from Allahabad should prove true, that the matter was shelved for want of capital to carry it out.

The question of petroleum is one which, we are glad to see, the Committee of the Chamber are jealously watching. It was the prompt action taken by the Chamber which prevented the passing of an Act which would have killed the trade, and they will be able now, we are sure, to prevent any increase of the flashing test, for which there are certainly no grounds. Experience has proved the absence of danger by the quality of oil heretofore imported, and public opinion would certainly require Government to make out a strong case before taking any steps to hamper the trade. The Government have been so unfortunate in the interference with this article heretofore that we are inclined to think that they will not meddle again unnecessarily The present Act is clearly all that is needed ; some change in the regulations as to the application of the test may be necessary for those who are not familiar with the use of Abel's machine. As remarked by the Chairman of the Chamber, the question is one which affects the interests of the country, as the importation of kerosine-oil has been of immense benefit to the poorer classes of the country, furnishing them with a cheaper and a better light than the oils of the country, while it has permitted the latter to be exported to foreign countries in large quantities. The question of coal has received the attention of the Committee, both as regards the local expense on foreign coal stored on the Port Trust bunder, and also as regards the development of the coal mines of the country. We are sure that the Supreme Government need no spur to urge them on to the encouragement of any practicable means of opening out the coal districts of India. The difficulty is that hitherto the attempts to get coal from the districts in or near this Presidency have not met with success. The immense importance to the railways of the country of good coal in their vicinity is recognised by all. Is there capital ready for this enterprise ? If the Chamber can assure Government that there is, we believe that there will be no lack of encouragement on the part of the latter ; but the enterprise, though taken up in Bengal, has been altogether neglected by local capital in this Presidency, and we fail to see how it could be induced to enter into this new field on any terms which the Government could reasonably grant. The capital required for such enterprises is necessarily large, and they unfortunately do not promise an equal return with the investments in cotton mills and other industrial enterprises which are within the means of many. Still we hope some day, and before long, to see the capital of the country in mines and railways. It is quite true that the profits of these enterprises are kept in the country.

We have been able to refer to but few of the subjects touched upon by the Chairman in his speech, and these too were but a portion of the many subjects dealt with by the Committee during the year. But it is not only the work of the Committee, but the financial position of the Chamber, which is a matter of congratulation. The measurement scheme which was introduced a few years ago, only after much opposition, is yielding golden eggs to the Chamber. We are a little surprised that no member takes objection to the charge which, after paying a full proportion of the office expenses of the Chamber, adds about Rs. 10,000 to its cash balance in one year. This balance, which was first intended to meet the possible loss in any year of working the measurement department, is now a source of revenue to the Chamber. Not only is no suggestion made as to reducing the charges, which though small in themselves are of considerable moment to all large shippers, but no suggestion is given as to the ultimate use of the money, which is now assuming considerable proportions. The tendency of so great prosperity is, no doubt, towards extravagance, and we hope before long to see a movement made by the Chamber to secure a building for their offices and for their meetings which will be worthy of a Chamber which represents so important a mercantile community. The project of a building of their own has already been mooted. Government could not refuse the grant of land sufficient for the purpose, and with the money now in hand a move could reasonably be made at once. It is a pity that the merchants of the present generation should contribute funds for the sole benefit of their successors. Why should not steps be taken at once to secure a site and to commence a building which would be worthy of the mercantile credit of this important seaport ? While the past year has furnished no exciting discussion on any subject which would attract the attention of the public, as in some years of the past, the report shows that a good deal of work was done, and that every question brought before the Committee received most careful attention. The number and variety of these questions can only be realized by a perusal of the report.

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THE usually starched decorum of the officialdom of Calcutta has been violently ruffled by a personal incident of considerable interest. It appears that Sir Richard Garth, at the request of Government, expressed his views on the Bengal Rent Law. Sir Richard not only forwarded his ideas to the Government, but, with execrable taste, "sent them to the papers." The minute of the Chief Justice was drawn up in the vigorous style befitting an Indian Chief Justice. Either the language employed, or the views expressed, or probably both, excited the indignation of Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. This gentleman has retorted through the medium of a pamphlet, printed it is true, but stated on the cover to be "Not for publication." Notwithstanding this inhibition, Mr. Mackenzie's note has been pretty freely circulated, and if we are to accept the opinions of a gentleman who has read it, it is "conceived in passion and brought forth in the worst possible taste." How defiantly Mr. Mackenzie criticises Sir Richard may be inferred from the fact that he speaks of the Chief Justice as an "elderly London lawyer . . . who comes out here with his mind steeped in the traditions of Westminster, and having had neither the time nor the inclination to digest the great mass of matter that gathers over every question of Indian land law." The irate Civilian who has "been for twenty years studying the people, their customs, and their laws," alleges gross ignorance on the part of his antagonist, and insinuates that in employing "tehsildar" and "ijaradar" and other *sesquipedalia verba*, Sir Richard was laying to his soul the same flattering unction which satisfied the old lady who relied on the virtues of "that blessed word Mesopotamia." Mr. Mackenzie moreover describes Sir Ashley Eden as "a redoubtable Behemoth too strong to be led by any kind of hook." In this metaphor, however, Mr. Mackenzie, like Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and others, who have incautiously cast themselves on the ocean of Biblical literature, is said to be at fault, for a correspondent of the leading Calcutta paper points out that the individual referred to in Job, who was proof against the hook, was the Leviathan, the Behemoth being "an elephant or something of the sort." The friends of the Chief Justice are more particularly indignant at Mr. Mackenzie for printing "not for publication" on the first page of his pamphlet, not, they say, to prevent its being circulated, but to shield himself from the consequences of publishing it. How this may be we cannot of course say. We have not a copy of the pamphlet before us, and it is unsafe to pronounce a positive condemnation of its alleged demerits on the faith of extracts selected by partisans of the Chief Justice as samples of its style and spirit. It does seem a pity, however, that Secretaries to Government and luminaries of the Bench should quarrel. What would Bengal have said if Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Nugent had fought out differences of opinion with regard to Government measures with the superfluous vigour which appears to have marked the present controversy ?

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AT a recent meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Dr. Führer showed cause, from consideration of the Pali Texts, for the opinion that the codes of law known in Burmah as Dhammathats have an Indian origin, and are really Indian laws, changed and adapted in certain respects only to the customs of the Burman tribes. These codes have hitherto escaped the attention of scholars and jurists, but it is pretty certain now that they will soon be dragged into the light of day. Only one of them has ever been translated—this is the Menukyay Dhammathat, which a certain Dr. Richardson, Deputy Commissioner in Moulmain, printed in Burmese and English 33 years ago. It is a large and bulky volume, and has run through two editions, and until a few years ago has been the only available guide to the judges in Burmah, whether English or Burmese. All the other Dhammathats were practically ignored for mere mechanical reasons, *i.e.*, because they had never been printed, and the palm-leaves on which the few manuscripts were written with an iron style were not easily legible to the ordinary Burman judge, whose curiosity was sure to be either whetted or dulled by the frequent use of Pali words in even the Burmese copies. For the twenty-eight years following Dr. Richardson's great effort the whole of the Burmese Commission went to sleep ; neither judge, magistrate, nor advocate made any attempts to translate another Dhammathat, much less to compare one with another or to ascertain the secret of their origin. At length in 1877 the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Sandford, got five of the other Dhammathats printed in Burmese, or Burmese and Pali interleaved. For the next five years judges were liable to be told that some one of these codes contained something different to Dr. Richardson's, and on these occasions piecemeal translations of the particular passage used to be made, but nothing further was attempted. The present Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, who is now publishing a series of short manuals of Buddhist law, has now in the press a translation of the chapters on marriage and divorce in the Burmese Manoo Wonnana and the Burmese Wini Tsaya Paka Thani Dhammathats. The texts are compared with those of the Manoo Kyay and the Manoo Thara Shway Myeen Codes ; and there is a commentary to both chapters. This is the first digest of any portion of the Buddhist law of Burmah, and although elementary and dealing only with one small part, it will save some trouble to learned inquirers, and help to a due understanding of the many curious questions discussed in the codes. It is, however, generally admitted that the exact meaning of these old laws cannot be grasped unless the Pali editions are translated also. Here is an almost virgin field for the European scholar—certain to be occupied in a very short time. We may add that the Government of India have appointed a Professor of Pali at Rangoon, and that this sacred language is recognised as a classic by the University of Calcutta and the Provincial Syndicate. But as yet no translation from either Pali or Talain Dhammathat exists, and the traditional learning which once existed among some natives of the Pegu plains is rapidly dying out.

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THE announcement communicated by Renter this morning that "Sir Charles Dilke will shortly enter the Cabinet" confirms our impression that the present reconstruction is merely a temporary expedient, designed to introduce Lord Derby, and to relieve Mr. Gladstone from the responsibility of the next Budget. The Prime Minister has himself acknowledged his inability to adequately fulfil the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and in view of the "stationary revenue," referred to by our London correspondent, and the necessity of providing for the cost of the Egyptian Expedition out of next year's income, the preparation of the next Budget will require more attention than could be given to it by a statesman who is responsible for the collective policy of the Government, as well as the numerous, and sometimes onerous, duties which devolve on the head of the Government. Many silly remarks have been made respecting Sir Charles Dilke's accession to the Cabinet, more particularly with regard to his relations with his Chelsea constituents. It is apparently forgotten that Chelsea is the most Radical constituency in the metropolis, albeit an aristocratic suburb. At the General Election the *Standard* remarked that Sir Charles Dilke bore in his colleague, Mr. Firth, "on his shoulders." The Tapers and the Tadpoles may have discovered evidence of the present unpopularity of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs sufficient to justify a hope that at an election he would be defeated. But the prognostications of these gentlemen, whether Liberal or Conservative, ought to be received with caution. Even if Sir Charles's seat in Chelsea were in danger, as a London "Society" paper asserts, he could not avoid his promotion on that account. The interests of his section of the party requires the advancement of one of their number to the select circle of the Cabinet, and Sir Charles would sacrifice more by allowing another Radical to step in before him than by running the risk of an electoral defeat at Chelsea. A Cabinet Minister can always find a seat, and a Government would suffer more discredit by shirking a contest of this character than by encountering a defeat, which would probably be due to parochial causes. We have assumed that there is some truth in the reports about Sir Charles Dilke's disagreements with his constituents. It may be remarked, however, that there is not a particle of reliable evidence to support them, and, as we have said, even if true, they would exercise but faint influence on the Cabinet arrangements now impending.

## DR. WILSON.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

JOHN SMITH, of Smith, Fleming and Co., accompanied him in 1843 throughout his long wanderings in the Sinai Peninsula and Syria, but one of his fastest friends, and one for whom he also entertained the greatest respect, was David M'Culloch. He was a man for whom John Connon had an unbounded admiration, and Sir Erskine Perry, addressing a jury, uttered this eulogium from the judgment seat, "We all know and respect David M'Culloch." David was the scion of a small, but ancient, estate which had been held in Galloway by the M'Cullochs of Ardwell for generations. Indeed, we believe that for a very short time before his death he was actually "laird" himself, though he never entered upon possession. He died in 1858, and was buried in the Scotch burying-ground, where his tomb may be seen to this day. He was very charitable ; among other benefactions he gave Rs. 30,000 to the building fund of the Free Church, and being a bachelor and a man of means, had much money to dispose of in this way, and the will to do it.

Our readers will recollect a scene in the closing days of the poet Burns, and which is given by most of his biographers. The poet was then in low water in Dumfries, say in 1792, when M'Culloch, of Ardwell, who knew him well, recognised him sauntering on the shady side of Queensberry-square, and rallied him to go and join the general throng on the other side of the street, who were then discussing a county ball to be given that evening in Dumfries. The poet repeated the verse of a ballad, a melancholy refrain, indicating that his dancing days were over. This friend of Burns was the father of David M'Culloch. David, in Bombay, lived what seems a gloomy and solitary life. He kept geese and canary birds, and was careless about his dress, and to his other eccentricities added the harmless one of taking one long walk in the year. The place was Tanna and back, and the day he chose for this was New Year's Day, the coolest time of our Bombay season.

It was on one of these excursions that Dr. and Mrs. Wilson met David in Tanna, and while there accompanied them to a silk manufactory, for which, in mediæval times, Tanna was so famous. While there Mrs. Wilson gently reminded Mr. M'Culloch, on looking over the silks, that he might profit by his opportunity and invest in a silk dress, which he could present to the lady highest in his estimation. David yielded—consented also to give up the latter half of his walk, and to accompany them in their carriage to Bombay. They saw nothing of David for several weeks, but one evening on coming in from their drive they observed a bulky parcel on the lobby table. It was addressed "To Mrs. Wilson, with D. M'Culloch's best compliments."

On another occasion the Doctor met David coming through the Bombay Green, carrying with him a small spade and a dead canary bird in a paper bag. In answer to the Doctor's inquiry as to where he was going, he told him he was going to dig a grave and bury his pet bird. Dr. Wilson must have smiled an incredulous smile, as David quickly added, "May be that wee bird will be the first to welcome me into Paradise." Dr. Wilson was early enough in India to know Gray, a missionary of the Church of England, buried at Bhooj, and we think he was content to finish that translation of the new Testament into Mahratta which Gray begun. Gray was no mean poet, for he is commemorated by Hogg in the "Queen's Wake."

He had been the friend of Burns and the tutor of his children, and his letters furnish the most valuable account we possess of Burns' family life while he dwelt in the three-storeyed house in Bank-street, Dumfries. By the time Wilson knew him Gray had worn away the vain asperities of youth, and Wilson has placed on record that he was not only a man of talent, but a good man. This is one link that connects Burns with India, but there are others which we may state without travelling much from our subject. The first statue, perhaps, that was ever erected of Burns is in the National Gallery of Edinburgh, and bears on its pedestal that the movement which ended in its erection was initiated by a group of Bombay merchants. A grandchild of the poet Burns lies buried at Kaladgi, and the wife of one of the poet's sons at Jhansi, facts recorded on the Burns' Mausoleum in Dumfries. It would be vain to cite any man in Western India so accomplished all round as Dr. Wilson. Other men may be found more skilled in special branches of knowledge, but none of such universal attainments. Men were attracted to him like steel filings to a magnet ; but whatever the motive that brought them to his presence, each went his way, warmed and filled with the bread that does not perish in the using. He had no favourite race, and he rose to the height of his great vocation when he asserted that as regards aptitude of receiving information there was no difference between the Hindoo, the Parsee, and the Moslem ; that all were the same in this respect, Aryan and non-Aryan, Jew and Greek, bond or free. Though he was among the first to cast in his lot with the Free Church, he considered it no part of his duty to anathematise the State Churches of Great Britain, and though he was not called upon to enter the vexed sea of politics, the British name and authority in India had no more ardent, enlightened, or judicious supporter than Dr. Wilson.

When Lord Mayo laid the foundation-stone of the University, the Governor of the day, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, uttered these words : "There is a name on that stone, that of John Wilson. That name will endure long after all memory of my transitory dominion has passed away"—words which reflect as much honour on the speaker as they do upon the subject of his eulogium. We have spoken of his versatility. To one friend he would discourse on the Arsacidae, and show him on the Parthian coin the effigy of the man who defeated Crassus ; to another he would talk of the botany of Arabia, and assert that it had made little or no progress since Forskal's time ; to a third, the leading physician of the day, who in describing the ailment of a common friend had hazarded the remark that he could proceed no further without using technical language, "You need not fear," said the white Brahmin. "I spent two years at the medical classes." A snake would be killed, the name and qualities were soon forthcoming ; and this would give occasion for him to dilate on the wonderful concentric rings in the skeleton, to be produced by boiling it down (destroy the chatty afterwards). And he added "Some of the aborigines would consider this a *bonne bouche.*"

Or David Livingstone would drop in. "Were I ten years younger I would go with you to Africa and see the Fountains of the Sun." And he would have done it, for he was a great and an unwearying pedestrian,

> "From Ahmed's Moslem fanes and regal bowers,
> To towns far distant on the Konkan shores."

But he had drunk of another fountain. The day he received a letter from him by the hands of Stanley was a memorable one. Five years had passed away. And it was a picture to see the old man reading over the faded manuscript, written on thick foolscap with a reed, in which he denounced some of the Nassick boys as committing every crime under heaven. "Remember me to dear Mrs. Wilson," he faltered out, the tears dropping from his eyes. Mrs. Wilson had been dead for years.

It has been said that Dr. Wilson had no imagination. The first Mrs. Wilson had. She was a woman whose nerves were finely strung, and sometimes burst into song, and her gifted son, Andrew Wilson, inherited all her genius in this respect. He it was who ten years ago wrote the "Songs after Sunset :"

> "Again the scene shifts. Ten years hence I see
> A city grand and pleasant to the eye,
> Bombay, as it will doubtless one day be
> Freed from caste prejudice and rivalry ;
> Broad roads to view, and noble buildings fair,
> Green shaded walks beneath umbrageous trees,
> With fountains playing 'neath the sunny blue,
> Tempered and softened by a cool sea-breeze."

Dr. Wilson lived more than forty years in India. "Can a European live as long here as at home ?" "Yes," he would reply, and, after a pause : "I would advise him to go out of Bombay two months every year." And so he generally contrived to do, and in early life hardened his frame by pedestrian excursions and seasons of innocent relaxation. He was always a welcome guest, and he never could have obtained the reputation he had in Bombay, even with all his gifts, unless he had had a most winning and gracious presence. He had wonderful tact in adapting himself to the age, sex, or position of a chance companion. It was all the same, Viceroy or the last arrival beginning a Governmental or mercantile career.

Though imbued as few other men have been with the dignity and responsibility of his office, he was able to extract such materials as lightened for himself and others the burden and heat of the day, and cheered them on in the journey of life. He served God with his mirth as much as [illegible] do by their sadness. It was averred [illegible] auditors required to be good listeners or [illegible] a sense of weariness, but that was their affair, and possibly due to the lateness of the hour, or the heat of the climate, neither of which tended much to allay the vigour of his spirits. There is a tradition founded on fact that Lord Magdalla actually fell asleep all unobserved by his guest who sat beside him, and to the great amusement of the party, who were much profited and instructed by the largeness of the discourse. He lived in Spartan simplicity, never drove in anything but a one-horse shigram, and a bottle of cold tea was his meridian. Not that he abjured drink ; when he returned from the ovation given to him in the Town Hall by the Governor and his fellow-citizens, he drank of the wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and rose like a giant refreshed. Not without a touch of gay humour was Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's remark, looking at the figure of Wilson, whose coat had been exquisitely cut in bas relief on the silver salver presented to him, "Tell him," said he, "with my compliments, that Terry has made the best coat I ever saw him wear." That message, we need scarcely add, was not delivered.

He was very proud of his membership of the Royal Society. Consciously or unconsciously he wrote for posterity, and, like Mackintosh and Mountstuart Elphinstone, from habits of deep thought and close observation, and making it his study to note dates and references with accuracy, his works will ever reward the student of India's religions and history.

His memory remained intact. A day or two before he died a friend repeated the line—

> They also serve who stand and wait ;

and added, "Cowper ?" "Milton—on his blindness," was the quick reply. And he could be solemn enough on occasion. One racked by pain and fever, and half demented, told him that for three days and nights he had been so bad that he could neither read his Bible nor say his prayers. "HE knows that," pointing with his finger to the sky.

It must be remembered that, his attainments and the rewards which accompanied them, however lofty in themselves and worthy of human ambition, did not bring Dr. Wilson to India. They were means to an end. That end was the salvation of India, a word much abused in recent times. It was no word with a vague meaning to Dr. Wilson. The salvation of India meant to him security of life and property to the natives thereof in this world, and the hope of an immortality in the next. What had Dr. Wilson to do with life and property in India ? some may say. We reply that the effort of his life was to complete the work commenced and carried on by Duncan and Walker for the abolition of infanticide. Had that nothing to do with the preservation of life ? And everything he wrote was in the interest of good government, which, if it means anything at all, means protection to life and property.

What he began, he strove to complete, for he could not rest contented until the coin was deciphered, the flower classified, or the word harked back to its parent root. But some things he finished, and some things he could not finish ; and as the end drew near he bewailed that his performances had borne such a feeble proportion to the magnitude of his conceptions. Had John Wilson lived a hundred years it would have been all the same. There would still be absurdities in men and things to demolish, something to add to his book on Caste, or some new conquest to effect in the wide field he had mapped out for himself. He would still be getting himself stung by bees in the Konkan, or poring over the rocks of Girnar, or dipping into Joseph's well for another lost Bible, or holding confabulations over the mysteries of religion with a new generation of Jejeebhoys or Sassoons, or interrogating another Rabbi Duncan at Pesth, until Duncan was forced to exclaim with Bathsheba that half even of the wisdom of this modern Solomon had not been told him.

But not until the rocks of Petra and Asoka had yielded up to him their last lithographic secret, not until John Knox's great ideal was realised in India, not until the gospel had been preached to every creature, would he have seen of the travail of his soul and been satisfied. For him there was always something to do or suffer, or something to complete, even on that day when he bid adieu for the last time to that fair scene from the Cliff, over which the eye of the missionary and philanthropist had so often wandered, those boundless fields consecrated to him for evermore.

J. D.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. ARAB.

H. M. S. ARAB arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. She brings no news of general interest from the Gulf. On her way from Bushire she called in at El Bidoa, in company with H. M. S. Woodlark, in which ship Colonel Ross had embarked to force the Sheik of that place to pay up a claim of Rs. 8,000 made by British subjects for loss of trade by their being turned out of El Bidoa.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

WE have received the following additional communications from correspondents on the subject of the earthquake :—

MOUNT ABU, Dec. 15.—A serious earthquake occurred to-night at 4 minutes to 7. It commenced with a heavy shock, shaking all the houses of Abu to their foundations. The first and heaviest shock lasted about a minute and a half. Then succeeded a number of minor shocks. Splits are visible in almost every building, the domed ones being the worst. The earthquake is continuing now (9 p.m.), and will very likely continue till morning, coming in fits and starts. The shocks seem to come from the south-east. The natives here attribute the phenomenon to the death of a cow which was shot by accident this morning—a somewhat similar case to the earthquake of 1877.

BARODA, Dec. 16.—We had a few shocks of earthquake yesterday, at six minutes to 7 in the evening. The wave, as far as I could mark, came from the south-west, and after making us somewhat dizzy for about ten seconds, passed on to the north-east. As for our own city, it seems there isn't any considerable loss—only some few old roofs, which would soon have fallen in any case, were rattled down, a little sooner than they would otherwise have been. The few shocks we received were pretty strong ones.

SURAT, Dec. 17.—The earthquake reported in your telegrams as having been felt at Veerumgaum and Deesa, was also experienced at Broach and Surat at nearly the same time, viz., about 7 p.m. on Friday last. I was in an upper-storeyed room of the Begum Wada, the residence of the Collector of Broach, when suddenly I felt the house quiver and oscillate, and the hooks on the doors rattled, the doors swinging backwards and forwards. I drew the attention of the Collector, Mr. Borradaile, to it, and we were preparing to get out of the house as quickly as possible, when suddenly the motion ceased, and I suppose the wave, which appeared to come from the south, and move towards the north, passed on ; and nothing more was felt. Other residents in Broach at the time confirm my statement, and the station master of Ucclesur, on the opposite side of the Nerbudda to Broach, and the Judge of Surat told me that they both felt the shock at about the same time.

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# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

It is announced that Sir Charles Dilke will shortly enter the Cabinet.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT COMMISSION IN EGYPT.

It is reported that the British Government has received a reply from France, declining the presidency of the Public Debt Commission in Egypt.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 17th inst.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 80 |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 84½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 101 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 100¼ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes | 114¼ |
| Bar Silver | 50⅜ |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight | 1 7 1-16 |
| Oriental Bank shares | £14-10 |
| Chartered „ „ | £22-10 |
| Do. Mercantile Bank shares | £16 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai „ | £57-10 |

Arrival—Cilurnum.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 10 p.m. | 73·1 |

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| „ 6 a.m. | 71·5 |
| „ 10 a.m. | 78·1 |
| „ 2 p.m. | 83·0 |
| „ 4 p.m. | 82·7 |

We publish a supplement to-day containing a report of the Chamber of Commerce meeting held yesterday and the annual report of the Chamber.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. The Chairman, in the course of a long and interesting speech, commented upon all the subjects of importance that had been brought before the notice of the Chamber during the year. The annual report, and the report of yesterday's meeting, will be found in another part of our columns.

The mails will be received very late again this [illegible]. The s. s. Poonah did not leave Aden till [illegible] o'clock on Saturday morning, so is not likely to arrive here till late on Thursday night or early on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor will not be at the Secretariat on Tuesday, the 19th, but will go there on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for the despatch of public business.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has declared an extra dividend of £1-6-6 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June last. This dividend will be paid in India, with the guaranteed interest for the current half-year, on the 15th of next month.

A grand fancy bazaar is to be held shortly in aid of the fund now being raised for the construction of the other wing of the Cathedral High School. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to patronise and open the bazaar, and the 2nd of February is proposed as the date of opening.

Mr. Justice Bayley stated during the sitting of the High Court yesterday that he had nearly finished preparing the judgment in the Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia will case, which he would deliver on the first court day after the Christmas vacation, that is, Monday, the 8th January next.

A private meeting of judges of the High Court was held yesterday in the judges' library to consider certain rules and regulations.

We publish to-day the first, second, and third entries for the Bombay Races, which are to be held on the 20th, 22nd, 24th, and 27th February (instead of the 23rd, 25th, 27th February, and 1st March, as originally fixed) on the new course, which lies between the B. B. and C. I. Railway line and the Mahaluxmee Vellard. The entries are good for nearly all the races, and, according to present prospects, a capital meeting is to be anticipated. "Major Crosbie's" nominations—one or two in each race—have all been scratched of course, owing to the death of the veteran sportsman whose form has been a familiar one at every Bombay meeting for many years past, and whose horses have often carried off the best prizes on this side of India. For the Western India Turf Club Cup there are 16 entries; for the Welter 9; for the Derby 28; for the Arabian Cup 15; for the Cowasjee Jehanghier Purse 9; for the Aga's Purse 27; for the Byculla Purse 23; and for the Second Dealers' 58. Mr. Strip, we see, has again got two or three country-breds in training. Numerous well-known horses are entered, but we should have liked to see Euphrates' name amongst the platers, Grey Warrior amongst the galloways, and Rex and Grey Knight, the Hyderabad crack, amongst the ponies. Mr. Whitehead has no horses or ponies entered, so far, this year.

Already there are signs that unusual life will be infused into the next Municipal elections. A correspondent informs us that "a meeting of some of the residents of ward D was held on Sunday at the house of Mr. Sunderao Raghoonath in Girgaum, when resolutions were passed organising a body of the ratepayers of that ward, and appointing an influential Committee to take measures for selecting fit representatives for the ward in the new Corporation. Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, B. A., was voted to the chair, and Dr. Sukharam Arjun and Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna addressed the meeting, explaining its object and showing the necessity for such a movement."

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mobile, which left Liverpool for Bombay on the 21st September last, and which had a severe collision with the s.s. Airy off Malta on 1st October, was laid up for repairs in the Malta docks. The repairs having been completed, she left Malta last Sunday for Bombay.

Lord and Lady Charles Beresford are expected at Calcutta about the 19th instant.

It is stated that Maharajah Holkar will pay a visit to Calcutta next month.

A native employé of the Indian Survey Department, who was sent on an exploring mission into Northern Thibet in the summer of 1878, and who was subsequently reported to have been imprisoned and seriously maltreated by the Thibetans, has just returned to Calcutta, after travelling over a large tract of little known country, experiencing some curious and hazardous adventures, and obtaining much valuable information. A full account of his journey is to be published as soon as it can be compiled with illustrative maps.

A member of the Bengal Civil Service has been posted by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal as a defaulter, he "having after repeated applications, refused to pay his subscription for a period for part of which he had received the publications of the Society."

Condemnations of the action of the Governor of Madras with reference to the *Madras Times* continue to come to hand. A Calcutta native paper, the *Indian Mirror*, received yesterday, remarks:—"A Liberal statesman in conflict with a Free Press is not as it should be; and we earnestly hope that Mr. Grant Duff will reconsider the propriety of the decision he arrived at too hastily and in an ebullition of temper."

Colonel W. R. Gordon, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has retired from the service, after a period of active work in this country dating from 1845. Colonel Gordon saw field service in Burma in 1852-53, and again in the Mutiny; but his work has chiefly lain in the more peaceful, but, the *Englishman* says, not less honourable, paths of police duty.

According to the latest provincial reports, the prospects of the Punjab crops are generally good. Fever mortality is still high in the Dera Ismail Khan district; and there is a good deal of fever in Rawulpindi. Slight fever prevails in Peshawur; and sporadic small-pox is reported from Rohtak. Cattle-disease is reported in the Murree and Shahpur Tehsils.

The actual amount of the Secretary of State's bills on India sold from the 1st of April to the end of November has been Rs. 5,69,85,000 out of an estimated total for the whole financial year of Rs. 18,41,04,000. This leaves a balance to be disposed of during the subsequent four months of Rs. 12,71,19,000. The loss by exchange has amounted already to Rs. 95,10,860, out of a total estimated loss for the year of Rs. 3,06,84,000.

The Lahore paper has some particulars of the impression created by the advent of the Salvationists in that city. "As the procession passed the house of a certain high official in Lahore, on Wednesday afternoon, with drums beating and banners flying, the red-coated chuprassies were much exercised as to the horrible meaning of the demonstration. At length one of them was heard to suggest an explanation, the obvious justice of which at once commended itself to the minds of all. '*Shaid koi margaya hoga,*' he said—'I expect somebody has died.' The general impression of Major Tucker's native audience at the lecture was said, by an intelligent listener, to be that the preacher 'was hungry, and wanted money.'" At Delhi, too, Major Tucker and his subalterns held a demonstration, and were permitted to display their "Blood and Fire" banner and have a musical accompaniment to their march through the streets. An immense crowd collected in the famous Chandni Chowk, and the building where the Salvationists held their service was packed with people. A correspondent, describing the scene, says: "There was not the slightest disturbance, and the large and mixed crowd of Hindus, Christians, Mussulmans, was remarkably orderly. The police arrangements, though good, were almost needless, the demonstration being taken for and enjoyed as a *Bilayathe* or *Gora ke Tamasha*; but as the proceedings continued many serious and thoughtful faces could be discerned in the generally noisy and fun-enjoying crowd."

Is Captain Brent going, or is he not? Conflicting reports on this head continue to be circulated. The other day an up-country paper announced that the present Director of Marine's resignation had been accepted and he would leave India shortly, and an issue or two later the Calcutta correspondent of the same paper stated that Captain Brent was to visit Calcutta to confer with the authorities on the work and organization of his department, and it was probable that an arrangement would be arrived at by which his services would be retained. Now another paper positively asserts, not only that Captain Brent's resignation has been accepted, but that his successor has been appointed and may be expected at Bombay early in January. The coming man is said to be Captain Foot, R. N., who was here last year in command of H. M. S. Ruby. The same paper understands "that one of the recommendations before the Government is that the appointment of Director of Marine should be disconnected from the direct executive charge of the Bombay Dockyard." In this connection, we see it is reported that on the retirement of the present Superintendent of Marine, the Kidderpore Dockyard (Calcutta) is to be transferred to the Port Officer.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is hard to please. It considers Mr. Justice Norris is "perhaps the justest judge in the whole universe," but is yet not quite satisfied with him. It appears "the severe punishments awarded to the prisoners during the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court have created some sensation in the town. We think just a drop of mercy mixed with the stern justice of Mr. Norris would make him a perfect and a model judge. It is true his love of justice springs from an extremely kind heart, but he can bear this in mind, that the Indian peoples are a physically weak race, and find it very hard to survive the rigours of our Indian jails. Is not the Judge aware that, of the ten men sent to jail, one does not come out of it, and has to succumb to the treatment accorded to them?" The *Patrika* exaggerates here. The mortality of some Indian jails is high enough, but it has not yet reached the point represented by the picture the *Amrita* draws of one in every ten men committed to prison dying on the jailor's hands.

The position of the Afghan exiles in Persia is reported to be fairly comfortable. "Ayub is leading a pleasant enough life in Teheran, and may continue to do so for many years to come, though he might find any attempt to return to Afghanistan and revive civil war rudely checked. Hashim Khan is living quietly in Meshed, cheered by the near prospect of receiving back in hard cash the lakh-and-a-half of rupees he made over to the British authorities at Cabul. Ahmed Ali Jan, whilom Aide-de-Camp of Sir Frederick Roberts, moves from place to place on the Herat frontier without let or hindrance from the Persian authorities; while young Musa Khan, Yakub's son and the heir apparent to the Afghan Throne, in the eyes of the Shere Ali faction, is now well on his way to Teheran, if he has not actually arrived there."

Some six weeks ago it was announced that three regiments of the Kabul Army had been despatched to Jelalabad, to coerce the Badshah of Kunar, and other small feudatories who had been resisting the Ameer's jurisdiction. The Lahore paper now learns that the Ameer Abdul Rahman has forcibly expelled the Badshah of Kunar. This chief has been friendly to the British, and rendered our troops more than one signal service during the Afghan campaigns; but he appears to have set the Ameer at defiance, and endeavoured to establish himself as an independent petty Prince.

The following intelligence of the arrest of Bedouins supposed to have been concerned in the massacre of Professor Palmer and his colleagues is given in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Nov. 23:—The Sheikh Abut Sasih, who conducted the ill-fated Palmer expedition, and who had been hitherto searched for in vain, was found on the 8th inst. by a party of Bedouin fishermen. They came up with him while he was wandering about the Asiatic seashore. A reward having been offered for his arrest, they bound him hand and foot and took him to Suez to the British Consul, who handed him over to the governor of the town. Another of the assassins, who was commander of the Nahle Fort, situated about three days' journey in the desert in the direction of Syria, is likewise in custody.

## MILITARY NEWS.

It is understood that the authorities do not contemplate sending the 10th Hussars home with the 1882-83 reliefs; consequently the 7th Dragoon Guards will return to England when the army of occupation is withdrawn from Egypt, as they will not be required to go to India for at least another year.

The Egyptian campaign is to count as a tour of foreign service for the 4th Dragoon Guards and the three battalions of Foot Guards, but not in the case of the other regiments engaged. The 84th and 87th take their old positions on the roster, and will proceed abroad when their turns arrive.

Major Archibald George Asten Constable, son of Sir Walter Scott's publisher, has died, a London correspondent says, in Brooklyn, at the age of 61. This officer saw considerable service in India in the artillery, and had two or three medals. He participated in the Afghan war of 1842, and went afterwards to Australia, then to South America, thence to Canada, where he lived several years and was Major of a Brigade. He served on the Union side during the Civil War in the United States under Commodore Foote. After that he was connected with Harper's publishing house in New York till his death.

It is proposed that the Volunteers shall assemble at Bandooop on Saturday, the 30th Dec., for a field day. Members who intend taking part in the manœuvres are requested to notify the same to captains of their companies without delay, to allow of arrangement for train accommodation, food, &c., being made. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present. The hour of departure of the train, and other information, will be made known when it is ascertained how many propose attending.

The Volunteers' Church Parade.—The following was the parade state on Sunday evening:—

| | Field Offrs. | Staff Offrs. | Capt. | Lieut. | Sergts. | Rank & file | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Company | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| B Do | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 |
| C Do | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 14 |
| D Do | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 48 |
| E Do | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 14 |
| F Do | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Staff and Band | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 26 |
| Army Staff | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| | | | | | | Total... | 127 |

## TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

The following drafts for regiments in India are expected to arrive at Bombay in H. M.'s troopship Serapis on the 9th January, 1883, viz., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 82 rank and file; 2nd Liverpool Regiment—1 field officer, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 193 rank and file; 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment—206 rank and file; 1st Suffolk Regiment—1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 143 rank and file; 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers—1 field officer, 1 sergeant, 51 rank and file; 1st West Riding Regiment—2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 72 rank and file; 2nd North Staffordshire—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 224 rank and file; 1st Leinster—2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 133 rank and file.

The following drafts are expected in the Euphrates, due here on the 14th January:—2nd West Surrey—2 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 254 rank and file; 2nd West Yorkshire—1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 102 rank and file; 2nd Leicestershire—3 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 102 rank and file; 2nd Cheshire—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 193 rank and file; 2nd Gloucestershire—2 sergeants, 173 rank and file; 1st East Lancashire—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 61 rank and file; 1st South Lancashire—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 254 rank and file.

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. —"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM LONDON S. E.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-martial at Quetta on 18th October Ressaidar Shaikh Wuzeer, 1st Sind Horse, was arraigned on the following charges:—(1st)—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—In that, at Sibi, between the 20th April and the 31st May, 1881, when in command of the outpost, he did not arrest Sowar Mahomed Hoosain Khan, of the 1st Regiment Sind Horse, whom he knew to be absent from his detachment, stationed at Thull, and who had confessed to him the fact and all the circumstances of his having plundered the chest of the regiment at Sibi on the 6th February, 1881; and that having come to the knowledge of the circumstances attending robbery of the regimental treasure-chest at Sibi on or about the 6th February, 1881, he made no report of the fact to his Commanding Officer. (2nd)—Disgraceful conduct in having dishonestly retained in his possession a sum of rupees two hundred and fifty, which he took from one Hoosain Khan, on the plea of its having been stolen from the regimental treasure chest on or about the 6th February, 1881. The Court found the prisoner, Ressaidar Shaikh Wuzeer, 1st Sind Horse, guilty of the 1st charge, in both instances, but not guilty of the second charge. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

At a General Court-martial assembled at Quetta, Beluchistan, on 25th October, Assistant Apothecary Henry Farrell, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, was arraigned on the following charges:— 1st.—At the station hospital, Quetta, on the 25th September, calling Senior Apothecary Joseph Roache, his superior officer, into his quarters, and, having shut the door, striking him twice with his clenched fist. 2nd.—Disobeying in such a manner as to show a wilful defiance of authority a lawful command, given personally by his superior officer in the execution of his office, in that he refused to do his duty when directed to do so by Surgeon Archer, his superior officer. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service, and to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year. He was recommended to mercy, on the ground of his continuous good conduct, as evinced by the testimonials produced to the Court. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Calcutta, Dec. 16.—The barometer has risen briskly and generally, the change ranging from ·2 inch in the Punjab to only ·04 at Mangalore. The pressure is very high in the Punjab and Sindh, but a relative depression is forming over the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. The wind is little changed, blowing still north-easterly in Arakan, north-westerly and northerly on the east coast of the Peninsula, and easterly in the west. The weather is fine and bright, except at a few stations, where also slight rain has fallen.

Dec. 17.—A further increase of pressure has occurred, though not so rapid as during the previous twenty-four hours. The area of high readings extends eastwards from Sindh as far as Western Bengal, while a shallow depression lies over Ceylon. The wind is north-easterly to easterly generally, and is inclined to blow strongly in the extreme south. The weather is fine, except in the south, where the air is damp, and some rain has fallen. Rain to-day:—Negapatam, ½ inch.

## THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your leader of this morning you say that the incurable ward attached to the Sir J. J. Hospital was endowed by the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangier. Allow me to say that the ward in question was not endowed by the late Sir Cowasjee. It owes its existence to the munificence of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. It is the Eye Hospital attached to the Sir J. J. Hospital that was endowed by Sir Cowasjee.

M.

Dec. 18.

## HOUSE RENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may be balm to the soul of your correspondent, who complains in your issue of Saturday of the steadily increasing rates of house rent on Malabar Hill, to know that the evil is by no means confined to that enviable locality, but is felt in all the European quarters of the town. As house rent forms by far the heaviest item in our domestic economy, and as the return is quite incommensurate with the outlay under this head, it behoves the community at large to consider such measures as will ameliorate the evil. With this view I would suggest the formation of a Building Society for the purpose of raising funds to enable members to build or purchase dwelling houses. Such an institution has existed for years in England and has been found to work very profitably—securing to members advantages which they could never hope to gain by their individual exertions. There are surely in this island some who have had an interest more or less direct in such a concern at home and whose experience would now be invaluable if they would only come forward and inaugurate the movement.

HOUSE RENT.

## STONY FOOTPATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Before the Commissioner of Police issues fresh orders to those under him to compel pedestrians to make use of the footpaths, let the members of the Town Council ask those whom it concerns to see that these footpaths (I don't mean the asphalted ones) are put in proper repair and rendered walkable, so that the pedestrians, the majority of whom walk bare-footed, are not put to the cruel torture of being made to walk upon pointed stones. Look at the footpaths near and about Kelly's Hotel, those at Bellasis-road (Nagpada) after leaving Messrs. Treacher's, those at Grant and new Foras-roads. All these are in a disgracefully bad state, having stones an inch and a half long jutting out all over. Unless these are put in thorough repair, it will certainly be an act of cruelty on the part of the Commissioner to issue a walk-on-the-footpaths

ORDER.

## THE MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that Bombay boasts of about 35 cotton mills, and has become the centre of the manufacturing industry of India, I beg to draw, through the medium of your widely read columns, the attention of the millowners, and those otherwise concerned in the mill industry of Bombay, to the necessity of establishing technical schools in connection with the several departments of this industry, viz., carding, spinning, weaving, and engineering. The majority of the men who manage these departments at present have received a merely practical training by serving out a term of apprenticeship in some mill. But as no one can deny that theory and practice combined alone lead to perfection in any craft, we cannot expect from the present heads of the several departments of mills that degree of success and perfection which can reasonably be expected from such as have acquired a thorough theoretical and practical training. As theoretical knowledge can only be gained with the help of books, backed, of course, by competent teachers, the necessity of acquiring a knowledge of the English language, to a certain standard, by the future carding master, spinning master, &c., is at once obvious. If they do not gain a sufficient knowledge of English to be able to understand what they read, any amount of theoretical training will be lost upon them; and as a consequence they will remain as backward and imperfect as the present generation.

Now, it remains to be seen which of our millowners takes the initiative in this matter; and as it is a move in the right direction, it will, I have no doubt, meet with the hearty co-operation of all.

E.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

## THE BOMBAY CUSTOM-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Collector of Customs and Opium, Mr. McL. Campbell, has, since his appointment to the above post, lost no time in considerably improving the working of the Bombay Custom House, and the public in general have now every facility in clearing their goods, without im[illegible]ing the necessary departmental check. The system (which was for years much disliked and inconvenient to merchants) of noting the date of landing on import private manifests has very properly been abolished. This system was of very little use if any, to the Custom House, but it materially assisted the Port Trust in the collection of their bunder-fees, without any additional expense to that department. Another matter which requires the Collector's attention is that vessels entering inwards are compelled to prepare original and duplicate import general manifests for free goods. Could the Collector not assist ship-masters and agents in this respect, now that almost everything is free of duty? This could easily be done in safety, if ship-masters and agents were only allowed to enter inwards an original manifest comprising all goods for Bombay, transhipments and "same bottom," &c., but the duplicate manifest should only consist of dutiable goods for Bombay, including all transhipment and "same bottom" goods. This practice, if adopted, would relieve that hard-worked department, the Preventive Service, and enable the officers to have greater supervision over what is being discharged, instead of having to devote their valuable time to the checking of ten to fifteen sheets of manifests where no revenue is derived. Another point is that though import general manifests are distributed free to steamers and square-rigged vessels by the Custom House, native crafts, through some cause or other, are compelled to purchase these documents.

Dec. 16.

FREE-TRADE.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## AN INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I inquire why the Chaplain of Christ Church, Byculla, publishes, or permits to be published, incorrect notices of the services in his church? Saturday's papers notify early service to-day in this church at 8 a.m. I went there accordingly, and found that I should have to wait exactly three hours and seven minutes before service commenced. I did not do so.

Dec. 17.

A VISITOR.

## SUN'S TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your remarks in to-day's paper about the University clock, Government time, and "sun's time" show that you have adopted the popular fallacy on this subject, unless we are to conclude that the expression "sun's time" is a slip of the pen. This is simply the natives way of putting the question. They say they must keep sun's time in order that was may know when the sun rises, and so be able at the proper time to perform their morning religious ceremonies. But as a fact no clock ever keeps, or could possibly keep, sun's time. All that clocks profess to show, or are able to show, is Bombay mean-time, which is a very different matter. Clocks only coincide with sun's time on two days in 365 of each year, as every higher class school-boy knows. The clocks are sometimes as much as a quarter of an hour fast, and in six months after the same extent slow, of sun's time. The Government are doing a wise thing. They say no one keeps real time, *i.e.*, sun's time, but Bombay mean-time or the average time in Bombay for the whole year. Instead of this they propose India mean-time, or the average time all over India for a whole year; and the only inconvenience to ourselves is that in such case we shall have to keep our clocks half an hour faster than we now do. This reform, the necessity of keeping India mean time or railway time, has shown itself ever since through communication was established from Bombay to Calcutta. For my part, I dislike the alteration in time as much as you do, but seeing that India mean-time must be kept for railways, and that it is possible for us to alter our clocks without serious inconvenience, I hail the day when railway time only will be kept, and the worry and nuisance of two sets of clocks be put an end to. It was these considerations that induced me to propose the alterations in the Corporation, and I am sorry that the natural conservative feeling of an objection to change was too strong for me. But the change will come speedily, and we shall find, when it does come, that it is just as easy for us to keep Madras time all over India as to keep Greenwich time in England, Wales, and Scotland, and Paris time all over France.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

## FOREST CONSERVANCY IN THE TANNA DISTRICT.

A great open air meeting was held at Tanna on Sunday to protest against the severity of the forest laws; Mr. Narayen Wasedeo Bala Saheb Kharker, late Dewan of Jamnuggur, presided, and the proceedings were carried on in the vernacular.

Mr. D. G. Gupte, late Subordinate Judge of Nassick, opened the proceedings with a speech, in which he pointed out that people were not allowed to lop off a branch of a tree standing in their own survey number, or to burn wood or dry leaves of trees for their rice land.

Mr. L. B. Bhavay, vakil, said that men were required to take care of gardens and wells, but for jungle trees God had supplied water sufficient to keep them alive. If a part of a jungle tree were lopped the branches grew again. At the time of the Peshwa all jungle land was allowed free. After the Peshwa the East India Company allowed a good deal of land to the people, and reserved some. Mr. Dunlop, the then Forest officer, kindly allowed the people their rights respecting the jungles. All people were happy under the administration of the East India Company. When Dr. Gibson was appointed, he allowed the people all their rights, excepting those for teak and sissoo woods. He (Dr. Gibson) said that if all trees were lopped or cut rain would not fall. Every reserved tree was then assessed at a quarter of a rupee. In 1847 Government thought it advisable to give orders to lop one tree for two new trees planted. Dr. Gibson appointed only five men in Tanna and Kolaba districts jointly to guard and preserve the jungles, while at present more than 500 men were appointed to preserve it. Before the survey rab was allowed for the land, and extra fees were not required to be paid. After the survey the Government land was assessed at 4 annas per bigha, and people became owners of trees. The present arrangement with respect to jungle was quite different. Punishments as regards the use of dry leaves or dry pieces of wood were very severe. The ryots had no ownership on gawthan. Many people were fined, a good deal of wood was attached, and many petitions protesting against the present enforcement of the Government orders were pending. It was a pity that one's compound might not be called his own. Rich people were not in a position to know the grievances of the poor labourers and the meeting had been called as a medium to let the Collecter know their grievances. Now, the toddy trees were looked upon like enemies by their owners.

Mr. L. B. Joghleker, a vakil, proposed that the meeting be termed "a meeting to ask redress respecting the rights of land, forest (jungle), and abkari. The proposition was carried.

It was proposed, and carried, that Mr. Bala Saheb Kharker be appointed the president, Mr. Kaji Buranudin, the vice-president, Messrs. C. S. Karandiker and L. B. Bhawe, the secretaries, and Mr. Motilal Hargovind and Rao Saheb R. T. Acharya, the treasurers, of the managing committee for the purpose of raising funds for carrying on the agitation.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, Ladies' morning.
Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade bandstand, 6 p.m. (Madras time.)
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 17th:—Henry Bolckow (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday:—Colombo (s), Marseilles; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; H. M. S. Arab, Aden; Burmah (s), Kurrachee.
Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Arrow (s), for Cutch.

Music at the Bandstand.—The band of the King's Own Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (Madras time):—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Romilda è Constanze | Meyerbeer. |
| Operatic Selection | Il Pirata | Bellini. |
| Valse | Chantilly | Waldteufel. |
| Grand Selection | A Night in Berlin | Hartmann. |
| Valse | Doctrinen | Strauss. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Kairos and Colombo entered the dock yesterday.

A Vagrant.—E. Steinberg, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Christmas Gifts.—We are asked to state that Lodge Perseverance, at its meeting on the 13th instant, voted Rs. 50 to the Scottish Orphanage, Rs. 50 to the Byculla Schools, and Rs. 50 to the Indo-British Schools.

A Reckless Jehu.—Mahadao Sonoo, a coachman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, on the day previous, on the Girgaum Back-road. He was fined Rs. 15.

Assault.—Hurrydas Purshotumdas was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Shewlal Vudeechund. He was fined Rs. 15, and was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 100, in his own recognizance, to keep the peace for six months.

Jack and the Cat.—Thomas Johnson, a sailor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a cat, valued at Rs. 5, the property of a woman named Chandbee. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Theft.—PandooLuximon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a box, containing wearing apparel, a brass pot, and a quantity of grain, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Buyajee Jotee. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Breach of Ship Discipline.—Robert Donnelly and two other seamen of the British ship Siera Perna, and also James Molloy and two other firemen of the steamship Clan Fraser, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of absenting themselves from their respective ships without leave, or any reasonable cause. They were each sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Steamer Arrival.—The Cie. Nationale de Navigation s. s. Colombo, Captain Harson, arrived in harbour at 11-30 p. m. on Sunday. She left Marseilles at 2 p. m. on the 28th November, and was detained 2½ days in the Suez Canal, the entire passage being made in a little over 19 days.

Death from Excessive Drinking.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Rama Bappoo. Deceased, a hack-buggy-driver, was found, on the night previous, lying dead by the side of his buggy at Lohar Chawl-street. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

Theft by a Dhoby.—Bachoo Pultoo, a dhoby, and Chesa Purmul and Kustoor Lakchund, Marwaree shopkeepers, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 of criminal breach of trust in respect of forty-seven piece of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Eduljee Dorajee, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 with dishonestly receiving and assisting in concealing the property, knowing or having reason to believe it to have been fraudulently obtained. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment. Prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 were sentenced each to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default to undergo a further term of six weeks' imprisonment.

Sir W. Wedderburn.—Sir W Wedderburn, Bart., our District Judge and Sessions Judge, has been unavoidably compelled to apply for one year's furlough, commencing from the 1st of January next. During his short tenure of office here our Sessions Judge has made himself exceedingly popular among all classes. It is rumoured that Mr. E. Cordeaux, just relieved by Mr. Naylor, is likely to succeed Sir W. Wedderburn, but as the duties of the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan also devolves upon the Judge of Poona, for which he draws an additional allowance, the appointment is conferred by seniority if it falls vacant for any length of time. It is probable, consequently, that Mr. E. T. Candy, the senior Judicial officer for the Judgeship, or the next officer to him, Mr. W. H. Crowe, will succeed to the appointment.—*Deccan Herald*

## CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

Contributions are asked towards providing the dinner usually given at Christmas to the inmates of the Government Workhouse. Captain Walshe requests us to state that the Workhouse poor-box is empty, and that he will be glad to receive any subscriptions, either for the Christmas dinner or for the purposes to which the box funds are generally applied. As many of the inmates of the workhouse are badly in want of clothing, any contributions in this way will be very acceptable. Presents in the shape of cakes, fruit, &c., will also be thankfully received at this season. We shall be happy to acknowledge contributions towards this excellent object, and we feel sure that the appeal made by Captain Walshe on behalf of the unfortunate Europeans in the Government Workhouse will not be in vain.

## HIGH COURT.—Dec. 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF JAMES L. WADGE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, on behalf of William Leslie Edwards and Miss Edwards, the surviving executors of the deceased, moved for an order vesting the right to transfer thirty-five shares of the Prince of Wales Press Company and to receive the dividend, interest, and income thereof in Messrs. Conroy and Brown, or either of them. The late Mr. Wadge died in September, 1873, having appointed the petitioners and Mr. Henry Morris the executors of his last will and testament. Mr. Morris died in 1874, and the surviving executors proved the will in June, 1876. Letters of administration were obtained in Bombay by Mr. Matthias Mull, the constituted attorney of the executors. He afterwards rendered an account of the administration, and made over the certificates of seven shares, each of the value of Rs. 2,500, of the Prince of Wales Press Company, but he omitted to transfer the shares into the names of the executors. By a recent change in the constitution of the company, the seven shares had become converted into thirty-five shares of Rs. 500 each. An affidavit stated that every endeavour had been made on behalf of the petitioners to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. Mull, but that the petitioners did not know where he was or what had become of him. He was last in the employ of the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, after which he left for England.

His lordship, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, granted the application.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA *vs.* EDULJEE PESTONJEE LAKDAVALLA.

This suit was to recover Rs. 2,847-8-6, being the balance of an amount due to the plaintiff, in respect of brandy and stout supplied by him to the defendant of the value of Rs. 4,882-8-6. Out of this sum the defendant had paid Rs. 2,036. The defendant gave several cheques to the plaintiff, some of which were honoured and others dishonoured. The defendant applied for time to enable him to discharge the debt in full, but the plaintiff refused to wait.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant made no appearance.

The claim being proved, his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,847-8-6, with interest and costs.

## EXPLORATIONS IN THIBET.

At the monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal at Calcutta, on the 6th inst., General Walker informed the meeting that five years ago he made arrangements to send one of the Trans-Himalayan explorers of the Survey Department into the regions of Northern Thibet, which are crossed by the parallel of 400 of latitude. In those days Prejevalsky had not yet made his famous journey from Guldja to Lob Nur, and there was a great belt of territory between Eastern Turkestan and Mongolia, which was almost absolutely unknown. A native of India, who had accompanied the celebrated Pandit Nain Singh in his explorations, was especially trained by the Pandit to take this new exploration. He started from India in the summer of 1878 with two companions. For a long time no tidings were received of him; but about a year ago very distressing rumours reached Nain Singh, to the effect that he and one of his companions had been seized by the authorities at Lassa, that one of his companions, who was a Tibetan, had been put to death for having brought a foreigner into the country, and that he himself had had his legs broken in order to put it out of his power to make further exploration. Happily this tale turned out to be a pure fabrication, concocted very probably by his second companion, who had meanwhile robbed and deserted him. In May last tidings were received from the Vicar Apostolic of Thibet, who resides at Ta-Tsieu-lu, that the explorer had reached Ta-Tsieu-lu in safety last February, and that he has about to return to India by the direct route via Assam. He reached Calcutta a few days ago, bringing with him not only his journals, but his instruments, which he has managed to secrete and preserve in some wonderful manner, notwithstanding that on two occasions he was robbed of the greater portion of his property.

He has taken a number of astronomical observations, and kept up a more or less continuous record of bearings and distance along the line of his travels. Some time must elapse before his observations can be reduced and plotted. Thus General Walker was not in a position to give the meeting any very definite information regarding the geographical results of this last and most important exploration. He, however, briefly indicated the general direction of the lines of operation. The explorer, after spending some time at Lassa, purchasing merchandise for sale in the regions to which he was bound, and making arrangements to join a Kafila of traders returning to Mongolia, eventually succeeded in making a good start. He accompanied the Kafila as far as a place called Thingali, which may be some 150 miles to the west of the Lake Koko Nur. There, in December 1879, the Kafila was attacked by a band of some hundred mounted men of the Chiamogolak tribe. They robbed the explorer of most of his property, but had the grace to leave him about Rs. 200 worth of mechandize wherewith to prosecute his enterprise, and they did not appropriate his survey instruments.

From Thingali he struck off to the north-west, and eventually reached a place called Saithang, where he had to wait for the formation of a Kafila of travellers proceeding towards Lob Nur. There he was deserted by one of his companions, who robbed him of most of his little remaining property and his telescope. Though left nearly destitute, he was resolved not to turn back, could he by any means avoid doing so. He and his remaining companion therefore took service with some Mongolians, and tended their herds of horses for some months. Eventually they determined to move on with the limited funds at their disposal, and when these failed to beg their way. They advanced to a place called Saitu, which may possibly be identical with Marco Polo's Sachin. There they were detained seven months by Chinese Tartars whom they were compelled to serve. Eventually a friendly Lama came to their assistance and rescued them, and in his service they returned to Saithang, and proceeded south-eastwards to Barong Chaidam, some 100 miles to the west of Lake Koko Nur, and then southwards 300 miles to the Thuden Gompa monastery. There they entered the service of a Chinese Tartar whom they accompanied to Darchendo, or Ta-Tsien-lue, where they were kindly welcomed and helped by the Jesuit Fathers. They then commenced their return journey to India. Proceeding via Batang and Dzayal, they reached Sama, a village on the eastern border of the country of the Mishmis. They endeavoured to make arrangements to cross the belt of Mishmi country between Sama and the British Frontier, but did not succeed in so doing; and being told that they would probably be murdered if they trusted themselves to such savages as the Mishmis, they turned northwards and took the circuitous route through Southern Tibet towards Lassa, via Alanto and Giamda, as far as the latter place, from which they turned down south-westwards to Chetang on the Sanpo river, avoiding Lassa. Thence they proceeded via Giangze Jong and Phari to Darjeeling, returning in safety to British territory after an absence of more than four years.

Sama, the village on the Mishmi border at which they turned away from the direct route to Assam, the explorer states to be situated on a river flowing into Assam, and to be the place at which two padre sahibs were murdered some thirty years ago. Thus it is identified with the Same of the Revd. T. D. Mazuve, Vicar Apostolic of Tibet, in his memorandum on the countries between Tibet, Junan and Burma in volume XXX of the Journals of the Asiatic Society, in which he speaks of it as the place where the two priests, Messrs. Krick and Boury, were murdered. The Vicar was, however, under the impression that his Same was situated in the valley of a river flowing into the Irrawadi; but Colonel Yule, in his notes to the Vicar's paper, points out that we know from the reports of the British Officers in Upper Assam that the two priests were murdered (about the month of August 1854) at a village called Sime in Wilcox's map, which is situated on the banks of the Brahma Knud river, the Eastern Brahmaputra, and he goes on to say that this murder of two missionaries becomes thus in fact the basis of a geographical connexion between British India and Tibet. This remark is even more apposite at the present time than it was originally, for the murder of the missionaries enables us to identify with certainty the nearest point to the British frontier which was reached by the explorer on his attempt to return to India via Assam. Wilcox reconnoitered the Brahma Knud river up as far as the village of Samleh, and he obtained the positions of several of the villages higher up from native information. Thus it appears that his Sime was about 18 miles beyond Samleh. For this portion of the river we as yet have no route survey; but the distance is so short that we may accept the position assigned to Sime in Wilcox's map without hesitation.

This being the case, the fact that the explorer was unable to proceed to India directly through the Mishmi country, but was compelled to make a considerable detour to the north, has been the means of our acquiring much additional geographical information, and more particularly of laying at rest the frequently mooted question whether the great Sanpo River of Tibet flows into the Irrawadi river or into the Brahmaputra. If the former, the explorer must have crossed it three times, first between Batang and Sama, secondly between Sama and Alanto, and finally at Chetang. He maintains that he only crossed it at Chetang, and that to the west of his route between Sama and Alanto there is a great range of hills forming the waterparting between the affluents of the Sanpo river and those of the well known system of parallel Tibetan rivers which he crossed between Batang and Sama. He knows the Sanpo river well, and has crossed it frequently and in various places, and he is satisfied that none of the affluents of the system of parallel rivers which he crossed can possibly be the Sanpo.

A full account of his explorations will be published, with maps in illustration, as soon as possible—probably within 6 months. Meanwhile, however, this statement of general outlines will suffice to show that the explorer has worked with great pluck and perseverance, never allowing himself to be turned back by misfortune and disaster until he had succeeded in accomplishing a highly creditable amount of work, and meanwhile taking service with Mongolians, Lamas and Chinese Tartars with a view to earn a livelihood for himself and his companion while carrying out their explorations.

# BURMAH.

Accident on the Calcutta Race Course.—Yesterday (Thursday) morning Dan Ryan, one of Mr. John Wilson's jockeys, was thrown, and had his arm fractured.

A New Title.—We hear that Mr. P. McGuire has been elected a Fellow of the Statistical Society of London.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Telegraph Department.—Mr. J. C. Douglas, the Superintendent of the check office, Government Telegraph Department, having returned from furlough, has been posted to the Government Telegraph Stores and Workshop as Superintendent, *vice* Mr. C. H. Reynolds, who has applied for furlough for one year. Captain F. G. Teale, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, having returned from special leave, took over charge from Mr. William Williams, his *locum tenens*, who has been posted on special duty in that office, and on the completion of this work, he will proceed on furlough out of India.—*Statesman.*

The Indian Marine.—The Bengal portion of the Indian Marine has recently been reinforced by the arrival, from Bombay, of the steamer Tigris. This vessel was built at Bombay by Mr. Barnaby, the Naval Constructor lent to the Indian Government by the Admiralty. The Tigris was intended for political service at Bagdad, but when she was launched it was found she drew nearly five, instead of two feet, and was consequently useless for the purpose she was built. Mr. Barnaby has since returned to England, and the Tigris, after remaining some time in Bombay, has been sent round to Calcutta. It remains to be seen in what way the Government will make use of her on this side of India.—*Indian Daily News.*

Burning of the Strand Bank Jute Press.—We have to record the destruction of another Jute Press under as mysterious circumstances as those connected with the burning down of the Camperdown, Reverside, and other Jute presses within the past year. At about 9-30 p. m., on Thursday, the Strand Bank Jute Pressing godowns, lying on the river at Chittpore, were found to be in a blaze. Three ranges of godowns, full of jute bales, pressed and unpressed, have been burnt down, together with the presses and engine. One large range of godowns has alone been saved, and it is estimated roughly, that some 7,000 bales of jute have been burnt, and numbers of other bales are still burning, as the conflagration still continues. The Calcutta Fire Brigade and Port Commissioners' Steam Fire Engine steamer were on the spot a short time after the alarm was given, and did all they could to extinguish the flames, but, as in all these cases, their efforts were of little avail. The Calcutta Hydraulic Jute godowns, which are situated close to the Strand Bank godowns, had a narrow escape, being at one time in imminent danger, being situated only about thirty feet distant on the opposite side of the road. The Agents to the Strand Bank Jute Pressing Company are Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterly.—*Englishman.*

# MADRAS.

The Maharajah of Mysore's Stud.—Considerable additions are being made to the stud of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. A batch of fresh walers consigned to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and intended for the local market, is on its way from Australia, and an agent from the Maharajah's stables is now in Madras, awaiting the consignment, to make liberal purchases on behalf of His Highness.—*Madras Mail.*

A Shooting Case.—On Monday evening the wife of a Serjeant of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and living in Rugby Hall, St. John's Hill, was found suffering from a wound in her head caused by a revolver bullet. The bullet grazed her skull, laying open the scalp, and was buried in the wall opposite to which the poor woman was standing at the time of the occurrence. When questioned the woman stated that she had accidentally discharged the revolver herself, and her husband, who was in the room with her, corroborated her statement. The woman was taken to hospital, and we believe that the result of the medical examination went to show that the wound, from its position, was not self inflicted. The husband was accordingly placed under arrest, and, we are told, admitted eventually that he had caused the injury, but said it was through a mere accident, his revolver going off accidentally while he was handling it. The Serjeant is still under arrest pending further investigation into the case, and his wife is in hospital, under treatment.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

## BOMBAY RACES, 1883.

Feb. 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th.

First Entries, 15th July, 1882.

### THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Abdool Rahiman's | b a h...Y. Revenge. |
| Do. | b a h...Dictator. |
| Do. | b a h...Proximo. |
| Do. | c a h...Fareed. |
| H. H. Aga Khan's | g a h...Shaida. |
| Do. | b a h...Kuchkollah. |
| Do. | b a c...Sir James. |
| Do. | g a c...Khusroo. |
| Do. | b a h...The Earl. |
| Mr. James Strip's | d b c b...King Craft. |
| Do. | b c b...Lady Go-Lightly. |
| Do. | g c b...King David. |
| Mr. Aga Mochool Sha's | b a h...Reserved. |
| Do. | b a h...Express. |
| Mr. Abdool Wahab's | g a h...Kahatan. |

Third Entries, 1st Dec., 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Abdool Rahiman's | g a h...The Doctor. |

### THE TRIAL STAKES.

Third Entries, 1st Dec., 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Day's | b a h...Eclipse. |

### THE WELTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. H. Mellis's | b a h...Vendetta. |
| Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett's | g a h...Prince Imperial. |
| Mr. Findlay's | b a h...Jason. |
| Mr. Walter's | b a c...Scindia. |
| Mr. Benn's | g a h...Arabi. |
| Capt. Reresby's | c a h...Rorke's Drift. |

Second Entries, 1st Sept., 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Day | g a h...Athlete. |

Third Entries, 1st Dec., 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Wanvick's | b a g...Khandesh. |
| Mr. Sturge's | b a h...Comet. |

### THE DERBY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Abdool Rahiman's | c a h...The Moor. |
| Do. | b a h...Proximo. |
| Do. | b a c...Tyrant. |
| Do. | c a h...Recorder. |
| Do. | c a h...Ransum. |
| Do. | b a h...Marshal. |
| Do. | g a h...General Roberts. |
| Capt. H. Mellis's | p a h...Vendetta. |
| Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett's | g a h...Yule Tide. |
| Mr. Kesree Sing's | g a c...Consolation. |
| Do. | c a h...Red Hazard. |
| H. H. Aga Khan's | b a h...Lachin. |
| Do. | g a h...Shaida. |
| Do. | b a h...Kuchkollah. |
| Do. | g a h...Kohinoor. |
| Do. | g a h...Favourite. |
| Do. | b a c...Sir James. |
| Do. | g a c...Khusroo. |
| Do. | g a h...Hamdam. |
| Aga Mochool Shah's | b a c...Shahbaz. |
| Do. | g a c...Toogan. |
| Mr. Abdool Wahab's | g a h...Gaekwar. |
| Mr. Walter's | b a c...Scindia. |

Second Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mirza Ahmed | c a h...Grand Duke. |
| Aga Jan | b a h...Baltic. |
| Mr. Abdool Rahiman | g a h...The Doctor. |

Third Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Thakore of Morvie | g a h...Grimaldi. |
| Do. | g a h...Robin Gray. |

### PONY RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. H. Aga Khan's | b a p...Pahlwan. |
| Do. | g a p...Gazel. |
| Aga Mochool Shah's | b a p...Doubtful. |
| Do. | g a p...Umritsar. |
| Do. | c a p...Delhi. |
| Mr. James Strip's | dun c b m...Little Flyer. |
| Mr. Benn's | g a p...Remus. |

Second Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Day's | b a p...Gem. |

Third Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Simpson's | b a p...Mainstay. |
| Mr. Macmillan's | g a p...Akbar. |

### THE ARABIAN CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. H. Aga Khan's | b a h...Sir Frank. |
| Do. | b a h...The Earl. |
| Do. | b a c...Sir James. |
| Do. | b a c...Khusroo. |
| Do. | g a h...Shaida. |
| Do. | b a h...Kuchkollah. |
| Mr. Abdool Wahab's | g a h...Kahatan. |
| Mr. Abdool Rahiman's | b a h...Y. Revenge. |
| Do. | b a h...Reformer. |
| Do. | b a h...Dictator. |
| Do. | b a h...Proximo. |
| Do. | b a h...Rataplan. |
| Aga Mochool Shah's | b a h...Express. |
| Do. | b a h...Reserved. |

Second Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Abdool Rahman's | g a h...The Doctor. |

### THE COWASJEE JAHANGIR PURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Abdool Rahiman's | c a g...President. |
| Do. | b a g...Madeira. |
| Mr. James Strip's | g c b...King David. |
| Mr. Abdool Wahab's | b a g...Morning Star. |
| Mr. Walter's | g a g...Spider. |
| H. H. Aga Khan's | b a g...Venus. |
| Aga Mochool Shah's | b a g...Shahbaz. |
| Mr. Kesree Sing's | c a g...Emperor. |

Third Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Wanvick's | b a g...Khandesh. |

### THE CLUB STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Benn's | g a h...Arabi. |
| Mr. Findlay's | b a h...Jason. |
| Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett's | g a h...Prince Imperial. |
| Capt. Reresby's | c a h...Rorke's Drift. |
| Mr. Walter's | b a c...Scindia. |

Second Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Day's | g a h...Athlete. |

Third Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Wanvick's | b a g...Khandesh. |
| Mr. Walter's | b a h...Morar. |

### H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Abdool Rahiman's | b a h...Proximo. |
| Do. | b a c...Tyrant. |
| Do. | c a h...Ransum. |
| Do. | c a h...Recorder. |
| Do. | b a h...Marshal. |
| Do. | g a h...G. Robert. |
| Do. | c a h...The Moor. |
| Capt. H. Mellis's | p a h...Vendetta. |
| Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett's | g a h...Yule Tide. |
| Mr. Kesree Sing's | g a c...Consolation. |
| Do. | c a h...Red Hazard. |
| H. H. Aga Khan's | b a h...Lachin. |
| Do. | g a h...Shaida. |
| Do. | b a h...Kuchkollah. |
| Do. | b a h...Favourite. |
| Do. | b a c...Sir James. |
| Do. | g a c...Khusroo. |
| Do. | g a h...Kohinoor. |
| Do. | g a h...Hamdam. |
| Aga Mochool Shah's | g a c...Toogan. |
| Do. | b a c...Shahbaz. |
| Mr. Abdool Wahab's | g a h...Gaekwar. |

Second Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aga Jan's | b a h...Baltic. |
| Mr. Abdool Rahman's | g a h...The Doctor. |
| Mirza Ahmed | g a h...Grand Duke. |

Third Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Thakore of Morvee | g a h...Grimaldi. |
| Do. | g a h...Robin Gray. |

### PONY PLATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. H. Aga Khan's | b a p...Pahlwan. |
| Do. | g a p...Gazelle. |
| Mr. J. Strip's | dun c b...Little Flyer. |
| Mr. Benn's | g a p...Remus. |
| Aga Mochool Shah's | b a p...Doubtful. |
| Do. | g a p...Umritsar. |
| Do. | c a p...Delhi. |

Second Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Day's | b a p...Gem. |

Third Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Macmillan's | g a p...Akbar. |

### THE BYCULLA PURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. H. Aga Khan's | b a h...Sir Frank. |
| Do. | b a h...The Earl. |
| Do. | b a h...Kuchkollah. |
| Do. | b a h...Lachin. |
| Do. | g a h...Shaida. |
| Do. | g a c...Khusroo. |
| Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett's | g a h...Yule Tide. |
| Aga Mochool Shah's | b a h...Express. |
| Do. | b a h...Reserved. |
| Do. | b a c...Shahbaz. |
| Do. | c a h...King. |
| Mr. Abdool Rahimon's | b a h...Y. Revenge. |
| Do. | b a h...Dictator. |
| Do. | b a h...Reformer. |
| Do. | b a h...Rataplan. |
| Do. | c a h...Fareed. |
| Mr. James Strip's | d b c b...King Craft. |
| Do. | b c b...Lady Go-Lightly. |
| Do. | g c b...King David. |
| Mr. Kesree Sing's | g a c...Consolation. |
| Do. | c a h...Red Hazard. |
| Mr. Abdool Wahab's | g a h...Kahatan. |

Second Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aga Jan's | b a h...Baltic. |

### SECOND DEALER'S PLATE.

First Entries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ali bin Ameer's | c a h...Krupp. |
| Do. | c a h...Little John. |
| Do. | b a h...Wyel. |
| Do. | g a h...Guy Gazelle. |
| Mr. Tobin's | b a g...Deception. |
| The Borderer's | c a c...Red Deer. |
| Mr. Muzzead's | b r h...Jones. |
| Do. | b a h...Nahor. |
| Mr. Abdoola bin Farez's | c a h...Berlin. |
| Do. | c a h...Denmark. |
| Do. | g a h...Prince Nicholas. |
| Aga Mochool Shah's h | b g g. Gijan. |
| Mr. Mah'd bin Ahmed's | c a h...Cacup. |
| Mr. Abdoola bin Nissar | g a h...Asoud. |
| Mr. Mehdi bin Salla ir | g a h...Ameen. |
| Do. | blk a g...Furhan. |
| Mr. Saleh Jungee's | c a h...Assab. |
| Mr. Hadji W. Shekly's | blk a h...Bagdad. |
| Mr. A. R. Dubachel's | b a c...Garib. |
| Do. | c a g...Garnet. |
| Col. Burnett's | g a h...Moonlight. |
| Mr. Abdool Rahimon's | b a h...Hercules. |
| Mr. Oosman Sumate's | b a h...Dunson. |
| Do. | g a h...Kamil. |
| Mr. M. Duckeel's | g a h...Thamer. |
| Do. | b a h . Sunbeam. |
| Mr. Suleiman Budder's | g a h...Bounaparte. |
| Mr. Duckeel's | g a h...Firmaz. |
| Mr. A. R. Bin Curta's | b a c...Gold Cup. |
| Do. | g a c...Sir Salar. |
| Do. | b a c...Mysore. |
| Mr. Hassain Budder's | g a g...Durbia. |
| Do. | c a g...Little Wonder. |
| H. H. Aga Khan's | b a g...Reward. |
| Do. | b a g...Bahree. |
| Do. | g a g...Honey Suckle. |
| Do. | b a g...Rawul Pindee. |
| Mr. Ahmed Adwanee's | g a h...Alexander. |
| Do. | b a h...Czar. |
| Mr. Stephen's | c a c...Challenger. |
| Do. | c a h...Sunset. |
| Do. | b a c...Silkirk. |
| Mr. S. A. Wahab's | c a h...Nador. |
| Mr. M. A. Rogay's | c a h...The Sheik. |
| Mr. Ali bin Talib's | c a h...Buttercup. |
| | b a h...Dhanie. |
| Mr. Jassini bin Feed's | b a h...Rasheed. |
| Do. | g a h...Jullal. |
| Do. | c a c...Bengal. |
| Do. | c a h...Munsoor. |
| Mr. C. N. C. | b a c...Kyte. |
| Do. | g a c...Jamsheed. |
| Do. | b a p...Zilzilla. |
| Capt. Reresby's | g a c...Maintop. |
| Mr. Wanvick's | c a c...Sunshine. |
| Do. | b a c...Chieftain. |
| Mr. Walter's | b a c...Broad Arrow. |
| Do. | b a g...Rohilla. |

H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Honry. Secretary, Bombay Races.

## RECKLESS NAVIGATION.

"Build me straight, O worthy master! Straight and true, a goodly vessel"—this was the prayer of the ship to her constructor, according to the poetical imagining of Longfellow; but what earthly good is it for a magnificent steamer to be planned on the most superb lines, to be fitted with every possible accommodation for passengers and stores, and to be the largest and proudest vessel that ever left the place of its launching, if stupidity and reckless neglect are to drive the bows straight on the rocks? On her maiden voyage the steamship Balgairn was lost last month, off the west coast of Scotland; and if we ask the reason why, the answer is abundantly supplied by the fact that the master, instead of guiding the vessel's course, was engaged in the more congenial occupation of placing cards in the saloon. He ought, so the Wreck Commissioners tell us, to have been sounding with the lead. Instead of that he was indulging in the seductive pastime of "Nap" below. It was a dangerous channel, that of the South Uist, near Learsay island. Yet, after midnight, the captain comes down into the cabin, finds one or two of the owners of the ship and an engineer on board playing at cards, and takes a hand. We are astonished that the owners allowed this, considering what a stake they had in the safety of the ship. The skipper, however, assured them that the vessel was in a clear channel. Now there is nothing to be said against the particular pastime which diverted this captain from his nautical duties; indeed, played with judgment and temper, and without a resort to any large financial transactions of a speculative character, the game is one that may commend itself as an innocent and engrossing recreation. But that is for ordinary individuals. It cannot be recommended as a favourable pursuit for the engine-driver of an express to indulge in with his stoker, while his train is rushing through space at fifty miles an hour; nor would common sense and common prudence dictate that the sentinels of an army surrounded by foes, and expecting an attak every instant, should leave their posts to take a hand in a friendly rubber. Very much in this position was the captain of the good ship Balgairn wrecked off the inhospitable western coast of Caledonia last month. Amazement is the only feeling that can be experienced when the extraordinary conduct of the individuals most interested in the safety of the vessel is revealed. Men have before now sat down for a quiet pipe on barrels of gunpowder, or have squatted on the safety-valves of boilers; but then, as a general rule, they have been persons unacquainted with the risk they were running. Nero's procedure in fiddling while Rome was burning is usually regarded as reprehensible, although modern historians are of opinion that the Roman Emperor was suffering at the time from hereditary insanity. But the master of the Balgairn, together with one or two of its joint owners, must have almost surpassed these examples of extraordinary blindness to the menace of calamity. A magnificent vessel is proceeding on her maiden voyage through perilous seas, yet in the saloon, from about eleven to two o'clock at night, are to be found the owners playing cards. About one the captain comes down and offers to join in the sport, and the owners allow him to do so. He plays for half an hour, goes on deck for five minutes, comes down, and renews the struggle at "Nap." Then, at two o'clock, is heard a sudden and terrific crash, and the captain cries out, "Good God! the ship's ashore," and rushes on deck followed by the owners, who find their vessel fast grounded on a dangerous reef.

Though there is a touch of the humorous about this disgraceful business, the consequences, of course, might have been very serious, though, happily, no lives were lost. More extraordinary and disquieting evidence than that given yesterday could hardly be conceived. The vessel was wrecked on the 11th of last month near the island of Skye, after voyaging safely from Aberdeen. She was the largest ship that had ever left the stocks at Aberdeen, and may fairly be described as the pride of that northern ports. Her tonnage was four thousand tons, her length three hundred and twenty-five feet, and in breadth of beam she measured forty feet. From this it will be seen that the vessel was an exceedingly large one, and it also possessed engines of two thousand horse-power. The magnificent steamer was the Cynosure of every Aberdonin eye; yet it had hardly been launched on the waves when it struck on a reef and was totally lost. If utter recklessness of consequences could have caused the death of every soul on board, it was not wanting at the moment when this splendid vessel grounded. She certainly deserved better handling than it was her lot to receive. It was designed that she should be employed on the American, Indian, and Australian trade, as well as for carriage of passengers. Her builders where Messrs. Hall, Russell, and Co., and she belonged to the Messrs. Davidson, of Aberdeen. The occasion of the launch was kept as quite a gala day, a vast assembly gathering together to see the ceremony of the finest vessel ever built in Aberdeen being sent forth into the North Sea. Launched on the 15th August last, she was christened on the same day by the Countess of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Aberdeen dresided at the luncheon or banquet which took place afterwards. The ship went out to sea, to brave the perils of her distant voyagings, well found in every essential respect expect as regards her master. If that important functionary had not yielded to the fatal seductions of "Nap," with stakes whose amount has not yet been revealed, there is no reason in the world why the Balgairn should not have rounded the dangerous headlands and threaded the intricate channels that abound on the voyage off the Scottish coast, and have ridden safe in the Cardiff anchorage.

Had there been a great number of passengers, and had the weather been tempestuous, or had the ship gone down immediately, who can tell what loss of life might not have had to be deplored as the consequence of one man's forgetfulness of duty? It is to be noticed that the Board of Trade Commisioners attach no blame whatever to the first or second mate. They throw all the responsibility on to the shoulders of the master, who, they say, "neglected every duty almost which it is incumbent on a master to discharge." He was not on deck when he ought to have been, and he did not take the trouble to use the lead to discover the position of the ship in his care, and to find whether the reefs were too near to be quite consistent with security. As a matter of fact, the Belgairn got a good deal out of her due course, and, as no steps were taken to ascertain whether this was the case or not, the inevitable consequence in a dangerous channel was that the ship went aground. Now nobody will wish to minimise the effect which will be produced by the sentence of the Court of Inquiry. It is by no means too severe, and it is absolutely essential that the lives of passengers and crews should be safeguarded as much as possible from such downright foolhardiness as that displayed on the night of the Balgairn's loss. Hapily for those who entrust themselves to our great ocean steamers the vast majority of captains would scorn the allurements of "Nap," or any other form of amusement, when their place was on the bridge or elsewhere to watch over the well-being of their ship.—*Daily Telegraph.*

MR. LUND, of LUND and BLOCKLEY, Watch and Clock-makers to the [illegible] and the Government of India, 42, Pall Mall, London, [illegible] in Bombay superintending the erection of the new clock and chimes made by them for the University Tower. Samples of the watches and clocks [illegible] his Firm's workmanship may be seen at his offices, [illegible]THAM and Co.'s, *Times of India buildings, Elphinstone Circle.*

## BANKS.

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By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay. April 1, 1881.

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H. W. JONES,
Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

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| Loose Blastin Powder | | in kegs of 25 lbs. | per keg. |
| Do. | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FO | do. | do. |
| ½ lb. tins | F | in cases of 25 lbs. | per doz bl. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do | do. |
| Do. | A W/1 American | do. | do. |
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| Do. | No. 6 Cannister | do. | per case. |

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| Rudesheimer | „ 26 0 | „ 29 0 |
| Marcobrunner | „ 30 0 | ... |
| Queen Victoria Berg | „ 36 0 | — |
| From Otto Prumm, Mayence. | | |
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| Moselblümchen | „ 16 0 | „ 19 |
| Niersteiner | „ .. | „ 19 |
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| Hochheimer | „ 20 0 | „ ... |
| Liebfraumilch | „ 23 0 | „ 26 0 |
| Berncasteler-Rosenberg | „ 23 0 | „ 26 0 |
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| G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac | Rs. 22 0 | .. |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | „ 22 0 | .. |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Span | „ 25 0 | .. |
| „ Gold „ | „ 30 0 | .. |
| Fromy & Rogee's Cognac | „ 24 0 | .. |
| Do. do. *** stars | | |
| Brandy (very old) | „ 34 0 | .. |
| Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac | „ 26 0 | .. |
| **WHISKY.** From Messrs. R. H. Thomson & Co., Leith. | | |
| Holyrood, English bottled | Rs. 19 0 | .. |
| „ Bombay „ | „ 18 0 | .. |
| **BEER.** | | Per doz. pints. |
| St. Pauli | Rs. 6 8 | Rs. 4 4 |
| Pilsner | „ 6 0 | „ 4 0 |
| St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) | „ 5 8 | „ 4 0 |
| Munich Export Beer | „ 6 8 | „ ... |
| Flower and Sons' Ale | „ 5 0 | „ 3 0 |
| **SUNDRIES.** | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
| Vermouth, Superior | Rs. 20 0 | ... |
| Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants | „ .. | Rs. 27 0 |
| Vin d'Harib (Bitters) | „ 39 0 | ... |
| Kummel (a delicious liqueur) | „ 25 0 | .. |
| Do. do. (finest) | „ 30 0 | .. |
| Real Italian Oil, very large bottles | „ 14 0 | .. |

Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin, net cash.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-Row.
Bombay, 15th December, 1882.

## NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

### PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

### CLEARANCE SALE.

Messrs. CH. ZERRENNER & CO.,
No. 4, Elphinstone-circle,

CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS will hold a clearance sale of their extensive stock in trade consisting of—

KEROSINE-OIL LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
Do. COOKINGSTOVES.
SILBERS' PATENT TABLE LAMPS.
COMBINATION KOSMOS WIND PROOF LAMPS.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
PERPETUAL AND OTHER FOUNTAINS.
SUPERIOR IRON SAFES OF SIZES.
DO. CASH BOXES.
FANCY GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
ICE MACHINES.
TOYS, AIR GUNS, & PISTOLS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMAN'S STERLING ILVER WATCH-GUARDS, &c., &c.

Prices exceedingly low, no reasonable offer will be refused.

CH. ZERRENNER & Co.

### COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency, at noon of the 5th March, 1883, for the SUPPLY to this Department of INDIAN MANUFACTURED PORTER in wood and PALE ALE in bottles, for five years, at the following Stations:—

Porter in Wood.

65,000 Hogsheads to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores, Bombay.

Pale Ale or Beer in Quarts.

3,800 dozens to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores, Bombay.

Pale Ale or Beer in Pints.

9,950 dozens to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores, Bombay.

The Porter in wood and Pale Ale or Beer in bottles from Bombay is for the following stations, and tenderers may either quote a rate for the supply at Bombay or at the several stations, in the latter case the cost per hogshead of Porter and per dozen of Pale Ale or Beer, inclusive of all charges deliverable at the Canteens at the stations concerned, to be quoted, the quantity required at each station is shown in the Schedule.

Bombay.
Deolalee.
Poona.
Ahmednagar.
Ahmedabad,
Baroda.
Deesa.
Belgaum.
Mhow.
Nusseerabad.
Neemuch.
Kurrachee.
Hyderabad

Persons desirous of offering for the supply of Indian Hill Beer should send samples with their tenders.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 5th March, 1883, only, when they will be opened in this Office and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money, in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of one year's supply only.

No earnest-money in cash will be received.

Further Security deposit on acceptance of the tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of one year's supply only.

In the event of earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

D. BOLTON, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, Dec. 6, 1882.

### STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions, THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

### STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

### LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various heap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

### PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

NOBODY SHOULD VISIT BOMBAY
without going to

### "THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,

23, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE TREACHER & CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

WHERE everything is GUARANTEED to be of the FINEST QUALITY at a VERY MODERATE CHARGE.

Breakfasts, always ready ... from 8 a.m. until 12 noon.
Tiffins, always ready ... from 12 a.m. until 3-30 p.m.
Dinners, always ready ... from 5 p.m. until 8-30 p.m.

THE BEST ICES MADE IN BOMBAY ARE PROCURABLE AT "THE CRITERION
FOR ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONERY GO TO "THE CRITERION."
"THE CRITERION" CHRISTMAS CAKES.
"THE CRITERION" NEW YEAR CAKES.
'THE CRITERION" WEDDING CAKES.
"THE CRITERION" BIRTHDAY CAKES.
"THE CRITERION" CHRISTENING CAKES
For all kinds of Wines and Spirits go to "THE CRITERION."

It is universally acknowledged that "THE CRITERION" is a Restaurant that has long been WANTED, it being so central and convenient for both Visitors and Residents.

PLEASE NOTE THE ADDRESS,
"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,
23, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE TREACHER & CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

### THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.
STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.
Telephone Number 58.

### FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases ........................Rs. 25
Do. hunting „ ........................ „ 26*
Do. half-hunting „ ........................ „ 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

### MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEY-LESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... „ 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... „ 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Rampart-row, BOMBAY.

### BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

### BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
KURRACHEE
POONAH
AGRA
LUCKNOW
CAWNPORE
DELHI
BENARES
LAHORE
DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

| | |
|---|---|
| MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., | Calcutta. |
| G. F. KELLNER & Co., | Calcutta and Branches. |
| GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., | Calcutta. |
| TREACHER & Co., Limited, | Bombay and Poonah. |
| E. GILLON & Co., | Lahore. |
| MURRAY & Co., | Lucknow and Meerut. |

### PIANOFORTE FOR HIRE,

From Rs. 15 per month.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE IN THE MOFUSSIL,
From Rs. 20 per month.
FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR AT SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,
21, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

### BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS.

ANOTHER GREAT ARRIVAL OF XMAS. TOYS.
XMAS. CARDS.
XMAS. NOVELTIES.
ALL MARKED AT HALF THE PRICE OF ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

COMPARE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
AND
CRAWFORD-MARKET,

BRANCH,
RAMPART-ROW AND
CHURCH-GATE-STREET,

BOMBAY.

### REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE-BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block-ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta and up-country. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.

A Box to contain about 14lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, ..Rs. 25 0
Smaller size, ..Rs. 20 0

ENGLISH PICNIC-BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER-BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin, for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle, and Drinking-cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5 ..Rs. 12 0

No. 2 contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle-jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price ..Rs. 20 0

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP-CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking-cup, a closing Dinner-Knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert-spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price. ..Rs. 18 0

Folding knife and Fork per pair ..Rs. 0

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKINGDISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes ..Rs. 4 0

THE ECONOMIC TEA-KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. ..Rs. 7 0

COOKING-STOVE'S.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan, and Fry-pan ..Rs. 12 0
Medium-sized Stoves with Oven, &c.. ..Rs. 20 0
Large Stoves with Oven, &c. ..Rs. 30 0

FOLDING CANDLE-LAMP, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET-HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From ..Rs. 12 0

POCKET-FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter in neat flat case, about 2½ in. diameter by about 1½ in. in thickness; weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder, Price Rs. 4

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN." PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER. Cash Price, Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or ..Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY-FLASKS. WITH SCREW-TOP, AND METAL DRINKING-CUP.

½ pint size ......Rs. 1 8 | 1 pint size ......Rs. 2 8
¾ „ ......„ 2 0 | 1½ „ ......„ 3 0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING-CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel-Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price ..Rs. 35 0

Britannia Metal, Silver-plated........Rs. 14 0
Folding Cup, each Rs. 2 and ........ „ 5 0
Electro-plated ½ pint Mug........ „ 3 8
Nest of Drinking-cups........ „ 20 0

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY, from Re. 1.

PLAYING-CARDS, from ..Re. 1-8 per pack.

MAGIC INKSTAND, produces ink instantly by the addition of a little water, from Re. 1.

ENAMELLED WARE.

Cups and Saucers........Rs. 3 8
Plate 9 in's diameter........ „ 1 0
„ 8 „ ........ „ 0 12

TRAVELLING CANTEENS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.
COURT & CO. 21A., RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### 1815—1842.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WINE SHIPPERS IN INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.
Business founded in Europe in 1815, in India 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE, RAMPART ROW.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one advertisement.

Our terms of discount are most liberal for Cash, but we allow credit to approved buyers.

Note.—That, as we cannot protect ourselves from imitation by competitors of the colors of seals or capsules, heretofore used by us to distinguish the qualities of particular Wines, we now refrain from advertising them.

We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their consignments we specially advertise.

Our prices include duty and dues. We charge no profit on the advance, nor do we take any discount off such. We subjoin particulars of a few of our well-known Brands.

CLARETS.
OUR OWN SHIPPING.

| MEDOC. | ST. ESTEPHE. | CHATEAU RAUZAN. | ST. JULIEN. | CHATEAU MOUTON. | CHATEAU LAROSE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 14-0. | Rs. 16-8. | Rs. 30-0. | Rs. 22-0. | Rs. 36-0. | Rs. 24-0. |

Half-bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.
Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled, Rs. 9

CHAMPAGNES.

| "ROYAL CHARTER." WACHTER'S SHIPPING. | FINEST EXTRA DRY. OUR SHIPPING. | CARTE BLANCHE. "SIBADEY" BRAND. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 58-0. | Rs. 56-0. | Rs. 34-0. |

COGNACS.
OUR OWN SHIPPING.

| * * * * | * * * | * * | * |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 39-0. | Rs. 34-0. | Rs. 30-0. | Rs. 28-0. |

WHISKY.

| FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT. OUR OWN SHIPPING. | "CARLTON." 11 YEARS OLD | "CARLTON." 5 YEARS OLD. | FINEST IRISH OUR OWN SHIPPING. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 24-0. | Rs. 38-0. | Rs. 32-0. | Rs. 24-0 |

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

### THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Pressed Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c. and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c. Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882........£300,690
„ 1881........£283,324

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | £1,254,277 3 1 | 1876 | £3,492,950 1 4 |
| 1871 | £2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 | £4,673,299 5 1 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL | „ 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY | „ 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | „ 3,750,000 |
| **MARINE INSURANCE.** | |
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. [illegible] |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ [illegible],000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

### ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever:*—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 Proposals for ........ Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | - |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium ... | Rs. a. p. 21 5 4 | Rs. a. p. 24 8 8 | Rs. a. p. 28 10 0 | Rs. a. p. 33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1882.

## BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

**The annual general meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. W.M. Macaulay presided, and there were also present :—Mr. Brandenburg (Bell, Brandenburg and Co.), Mr. J. L. Symons (Finlay, Muir and Co.), Mr. Thorburn (C. H. B. Forbes and Co., and Sir Charles Forbes and Co.), Mr. Lathway (Glade and Co.), Mr. Adam and Mr. Campbell (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Mr. Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.), Mr. Glezbrook (George Lockhart and Co.), Mr. Beaufort (Lyon and Co.), Mr. Miller (C. Macdonald and Co.), Mr. McKay (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), Mr. Richard Roberts (Owen and Okell), Mr. Clement Poole (Peel, Cassels and Co.), Mr. Punnett and Mr. Curjel (Punnett and Co.), Mr. A. Pallis and Mr. Oscar Got (Ralli Brothers), Mr. J. M. Steiner (Volkart Brothers), Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. Janni (the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company), Mr. C. Lowell (the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris), and Mr. Parker (the P. and O. S. N. Company).**

### ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co. and Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. were admitted members of the Chamber.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Chairman said there had been a tie in the election of Deputy Chairman. The election of the Committee had therefore to be deferred. He hoped the matter would be settled on Wednesday, and at an early date the Chamber would be called together to confirm the election. Another matter brought up in accordance with notice was the election of auditor. It has been the practice heretofore for a member of the Committee to examine the accounts, but the amount of money now in the hands of the Chamber has increased so much that the Committee feel it would be proper that a more regular audit should be made. With that view they had brought the proposal forward that day. He thought it would commend itself to them, and that they would see it was more desirable both for the Committee and the Chamber generally that the accounts should be so audited. It was too much to expect any member of the Chamber to go through the accounts in the way they ought to be gone through, and he threfore proposed that they should have a professional auditor, and pay him a fee of, say, Rs. 100. He would propose that the following be added to rule 12, that "an auditor be appointed by the members annually to audit the accounts of the Chamber." There was now no provision in the rule for an audit. The fee to be paid might be left to the Committee, the auditor being appointed by the general body of the Chamber.

Mr. Thorburn seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. John Marshall proposed that Mr. James Greenwood, of the Agra Bank, be appointed auditor, and that his fee be Rs. 100.

Mr. Parker seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

In reply to Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, the Chairman said there had been no applications from candidates.

Mr. Parker asked the Chairman if he could inform the Chamber who were the members who had tied for the appointment of Vice-president. It was very desirable that in voting again the members should know who these gentlemen were ; otherwise they might vote for members not disposed to accept the appointment.

The Chairman said he was not able to answer the question, as the scrutineers in the exercise of their descretion kept the information to themselves. He thought in a secret ballot it would scarcely be well to divulge the names.

Mr. Parker suggested that the next year it would be desirable to ascertain what members of the Chamber were prepared to accept the appointment, because the voting at present extended over an unnecessary number of members.

The Chairman said he quite agreed with Mr. Parker. The Committee would have to consider the subject, and it would probably engage the attention of the next Committee.

### VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Adam proposed that the report of the Committee be adopted and circulated, and that the members of the retiring Committee receive the thanks of the Chamber. All the members of the Chamber felt grateful for the labour and care expended by the Committee and the interest the mercantile community had received at their hands. He had only been in Bombay half the year, but he had followed very carefully the reports of the Chamber, and he was convinced that no important interest had been neglected, and that nothing had been forgotten or omitted. He had heard it said that for punctuality of attendance and hard work the past year's Committee bore very favourable comparison with other committees that had gone before ; and in expressing the thanks and gratitude of the mercantile community for their services, he hoped their cloak would fall on those that came after them. (Applause.)

The Chairman said.—Gentlemen,—In accordance with the usual practice, we have invited you to attend here to-day to receive a report of our stewardship during the past year. The record of our proceedings, which has been circulated, contains nothing either brilliant or very novel, but we think it will show you that we have kept a watchful eye over everything that affected the interests of this Chamber and of the port, and that some useful work has been accomplished. The principal subject left to us by our predecessors was in reference to the grain rates by the Rajputana Railway. We continued the correspondence which they had commenced, but I am sorry to say that our time has been wasted, and our efforts to obtain fair play for Bombay have been so far of no avail. Grain grown in the North-West, which ought to find an outlet here, is still attracted by cheaper carriage over the East Indian Railway to Calcutta, and the difference in rates is not only permitted, but the Government of India attempt to justify their action in permitting it. We took our stand in the discussion on the Government of India's published Resolution of 16th September, 1881, in which, after a careful review of all the circumstances, H. E. the Viceroy determined "that the principle of equalization of rates from Delhi and Agra to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay must form the basis of consideration of all changes in the through rates of all traffic between these several places." That Resolution was based on correct principles, and it encouraged us to hope that it would be acted on, as it had never been publicly rescinded, or even modified ; but the arguments put forward by the Government of India in their letter of 19th May show that they had abandoned that policy, and they then, for the first time, adopted a new platform, viz., the lowest paying charge. They argued that the rates must be regulated by the cost of carriage, and because the cost of coal and the gradients by the Rajputana line are greater than by the East Indian line, the rates of carriage ought also to be greater. In our reply, dated 1st July, I think we may claim to have completely answered the arguments advanced by the Government of India. We contended that the proposal to fix rates according to the lowest net cost must be founded on innumerable complicated circumstances and doubtful statistics, and that it would be almost impossible to apply it practically and fairly. We showed that the increased cost of coal, on which so much stress was laid, accounted for a very small portion of the extra rate charged to Bombay, and at the same time we pointed out that apparently the Government of India had not taken into their calculations the important fact that the East Indian has to earn a dividend on two lakhs of rupees per mile more than the Rajputana line. We further pointed out that if the lowest paying charge is to be applied to goods, it ought also to be applied to coaching traffic, which makes up 32 per cent. of the earnings on both lines. The charges for all grades of coaching are as low on the Rajputana as on the E. I., which shows that the principle is only applied when competition is threatened with the E. I. goods traffic. Our letter was forwarded to the local Government as usual ; and in their covering letter to the Government of India they concurred in our argument that the difference in cost of fuel does not warrant the present differential rates in favour of Calcutta, and in regard to the gradients they argued that the effect of adverse gradients is chiefly felt in the consumption of fuel, and that the grades on two lines are not necessarily a true index to the comparative cost of working, as grades not unfrequently nullify one another. As regards the lowest paying charge, the Government of Bombay go further than the Chamber, and they state that it is quite impossible to fix rates on theoretical principles which shall be fair to both railways, and they support our contention that the principle of equal mileage rates should be adopted, for the reasons that it is simple, intelligible, and easily applied. We showed by actual figures that when rates by both routes were equal the trade to Bombay increased, and that the volume of traffic by the Rajputana line at once diminished when an increase was introduced. Well, gentlemen, we have waited in vain for a reply to our representation, and at last we considered it was useless to wait longer ; so we have sent copies of the correspondence to various Chambers of Commerce and steamship associations in England and Scotland, as well as to several Members of Parliament who take an interest in the trade of this country and its people. We asked their co-operation and assistance, and I do not think we have asked in vain. I am strongly impressed with the righteousness of our cause ; and if the Government of India had viewed the matter with unprejudiced eyes, as they profess to have done, I am satisfied that the grievance would have been removed. Our views are not held by ourselves alone. They have been supported most ably by the public press, and they have been concurred in by many whose practical knowledge of railway working entitles their opinions to weight. Amongst these I would specially mention the name of His Excellency the Governor, who, as you know, has acquired experience of railways in many lands ; and it is no small satisfaction to your Committee to find our own Government fighting our battle in the way they have done. The Government of India may possibly have some excuse for the great delay that has taken place in dealing with this matter, which has now been under discussion for more than a year. We were entitled, I think, to have it dealt with more promptly in view of the important interests involved ; and if our facts and our reasonings are incorrect, it surely ought not to have taken such a length of time to prove them to be so. I am sure that if the proposal to lease or sell the Rajputana line to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on reasonable terms were carried out, it would be the best solution of the question so far as this Presidency is concerned, and I sincerely hope that this desirable result may yet be attained. We have been endeavouring to obtain a reduction of the rates by the G. I. P. Railway, but our efforts in this direction also have been unsuccessful. Last year, owing to bad harvests in America and France, the demand for Indian wheat was unusually active, and the high rates ruling in Europe enabled exporters to pay prices here which more than covered the increased cost of railway carriage. The trade was thus not restricted as soon as some predicted, and this doubtless has encouraged the Directors to adhere to the increased rates. But the exceptional circumstances of last year no longer exist. Low prices at home admit of only low prices being paid here, and the article will no longer stand the enhanced rate of carriage. This is evident from the enormous falling off in arrivals, the receipts by this line since 1st June being less by nearly 170,000 tons than in the corresponding period of 1881. This may be partially made up by increases in other articles, but the published returns of the Company point to a deficiency in revenue from June to November inclusive amounting to little short of 9 lakhs of rupees. Before Mr. Barnett's departure for England in November he informed us that our representations had been referred to, and would shortly be considered by, his Directors, and I think motives of self-interest may now compel them to revert to former rates, although they would not listen to our representations when urged to do so in the public interest. When I had the honour of addressing you from this chair in July, a resolution was passed urging on Government the desirability of opening up more direct communication between this port and Cawnpore. It was then understood that a line had been arranged for in extension of the Bhopal line *viâ* Jhansi to Gwalior and Cawnpore, but I have recently ascertained that the scheme is still in abeyance. It has not been abandoned, however, and I have reason to believe that there is every probability that a line may shortly be constructed from a point on the G. I. P. line at or near Gadawara, which is considered in some respects to offer more advantages than a continuation of the line now being constructed from Itarsi to Bhopal. Either route will open up rich grain-growing districts which must benefit Bombay ; and our successors in office would do well to keep the subject before them. The local Government have not yet published any rules for regulating the importation of petroleum. Mr. Redmond the secretary of the Petroleum Association in London, paid a visit to Calcutta recently, and I learn that the four cargoes which had been placed under embargo have since been passed into consumption, which seems to point to the conclusion that the Act was worked there by the local officials with undue strictness. In Bombay we may congratulate ourselves that there has been no obstruction or undue interference with legitimate trade, but the freedom from mistakes which we have happily experienced is, no doubt, in a great measure owing to the immense pains which Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser, has taken to master the subject. I believe it is now agreed that Professor Abel's machine for testing the oil is not unsuitable for that purpose, but it has been found that the regulations for applying the test require alteration. These rules were framed for a temperature of something like 65° Fahrenheit, whereas testing operations can seldom be carried on at any Indian port below 80°, and sometimes very much higher. The Calcutta Chamber recently informed us that it was contemplated to raise the flashing test by 10 degrees, but as we could see no necessity or justification for such a change, we thought the rumour must be incorrect. If, however, it should be found that Government really intend to increase the standard to that extent, it will be the duty of this Chamber to protest against it in the interests of the trade and of consumers. It must not be forgotten that the importation of kerosine has been an immense boon to the poorer classes in this country, and although it is not only necessary, but desirable, to adopt precautions to prevent the country from being flooded with dangerous oil, I think that any legislation which will interfere with the import of oil of safe quality is to be deprecated. Several subjects have been referred to us by Government since last General Meeting. One of these was the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881, some clauses in which were found not to be workable. The Sub-committee which had previously considered and reported on this Bill were re-appointed, and it was then observed that the objectionable clauses about which the Chamber's opinion was invited did not form part of the Bill which had previously been considered. The clauses had been added subsequently, and without apparently any public notice or discussion. They provided for the acceptance and payment of bills *supra* protest in presence of a notary public, failing which such acceptance or payment would be invalid ; and you will not be surprised to hear that this condition was found impracticable. The Committee recommended that the objectionable clauses should be done away with, as they conferred neither benefit nor security on any one, while they imposed obligations which it was often difficult, if not impossible, to carry out ; and in addressing Government we felt called upon to express our regret that numerous changes and alterations had been introduced which made the Act differ very materially from the Bill submitted for the Chamber's opinion. It seemed to us a mere waste of time and labour to ask us to report upon a draft Bill which is afterwards amended and altered or added to without our being afforded an opportunity of considering these changes, and we respectfully suggested that all additions or alterations of importance should be submitted for the consideration of the mercantile community before they are passed into law. The Government of India have of late made rapid advances in the direction of inviting an expression of public opinion on proposed legislative measures, but if this is to be of any value care must be taken to accord due weight to that opinion, when it is given. The *Bombay Gazette* announces this morning that amendments are to be introduced in the rules for conducting business before the Supreme Council, with the view of giving greater publicity to the subjects under discussion. This, no doubt, is a step in the right direction, but a far more radical change will have to be effected in the constitution of the Legislative Councils throughout India before the voice of the non-official population can make itself practically heard. On a recent occasion in the local Council there was no want of publicity, no want of discussion in the public prints throughout the Presidency, but what effect had it? None. The Mhowra Bill was passed as if it had the unanimous approval of the community. Public opinion, although loudly expressed, was ignored. It is far from my desire to underrate the value of the intention of the Government of India, as evinced in several recent measures. These measures are gratifying in so far that they show us that Government are at last convinced that the increasing intelligence of the non-official population can no longer be ignored as it has too frequently been in the past, and that the time has arrived when the public voice may be listened to with safety and with advantage. An opinion was also invited as to a proposal to use postage stamps in payment of the one-anna stamp duty, and after consulting and ascertaining your views, we informed Government that we considered it would be possible to devise means for defacing receipt stamps, which would prevent their being afterwards used as postage stamps, and as the assimilation of postage and receipt stamp would undoubtedly be an advantage, we thought an effort should be made to carry out the proposal without depriving the public of the privilege they now possess of defacing stamps on unposted letters. If the scheme is to involve the stoppage of this privilege it might be too dearly purchased, as the risk of robbery of undefaced stamps would be considerable. At the time of the departure of the expedition to Egypt, it was brought to our notice that the Government law advisers had ruled that a five-rupee stamp must be impressed on all charter parties. Heretofore it had been the practice to use a one-rupee stamp only as provided by the Stamp Act, and your committee therefore applied to Government for some explanation of this new ruling. The local Government replied that they must abide by the advise of their law officers, and we then addressed the Government of India, who informed us that they are unable to interfere, and they suggest that a case should be tried by the Chamber in the High Court to test the point. The Calcutta Chamber, to whom we referred the question, concur with us in thinking the opinion of the law officers is wrong. Their argument is that as charter parties contain a penalty clause, a one-rupee stamp is insufficient. But this is not a new clause. Charter parties have always contained a penalty clause, and this was surely known to the authorities who framed the Stamp Act. The question is of great importance to the mercantile community, and we hope our successors will have it definitely settled as it cannot be allowed to rest in the present unsatisfactory state of doubt. When acknowledging the receipt of the annual report on the crop for 1880 81 we pointed out to Government that the great bulk of the figures it contained had been in the hands of the public at a much earlier date, and we suggested that Government should in future publish a report early in the season stating the acreage planted and give subsequent monthly reports of the state of the crops. Govenment have been good enough to promise that the suggestion shall be acted on to the extent of furnishing a report of the area under cotton cultivation in each district and native State as soon as possible after the crop is sown, and when the prospects of the crop are pretty well assured another statement is to be issued. So far the only statements received have reference to the Central Provinces and the Berars. Others will doubtless soon follow, and we are sure they will be found of great use by every one engaged in the cotton trade, and indeed by everyone connected with commerce here and in Europe. You will have observed from the printed report that the subject of storage of coal on the bunders had engaged our attention. After a protracted correspondence with the Port Trustees an arrangement has been come to which will, I think, afford greater security to owners of coal than has hitherto been the case. Considering the revenue earned by the Trust from this article, I think importers were entitled to something more than permission to occupy an area of unprotected ground. The Trust appear hitherto not to have realized the immense importance of coal to every industry throughout the country, and if they had performed their duty to the trade by affording it some protection, the recent extensive robberies could not have occurred. Complaints have from time to time been made to the Committee as to the continuance by the Customs authorities of many of the old forms and restrictions on trade which were now unnecessary, and a special Committee dealt with the subject. In their report they stated that a great deal of supervision over work done in the harbour, and many of the forms required were absolutely necessary either for the purpose of protecting the revenue or for collecting statistics, and if these were modified (which they might be with safety) a very considerable reduction could be effected in the Custom House staff. We could not expect that the report in its entirety would meet with the approval of the department, but I am glad to find that several important modifications have been made in the rules within the last few days, and I am hopeful that further changes will soon follow. I take the opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Chamber to the Acting Collector of Customs for the readiness with which he has at all times adopted our suggestions when it was possible for him to do so, and if the reforms were not sufficiently extensive we knew that it was from no want of desire on his part to meet our views, but being still fettered by the Customs Act he cannot do all that is necessary to relieve the public from needless reference. The Act was framed for a totally different condition of affairs from what now exists, and the new Committee would do well to memorialize Government to have it repealed. Until it be abrogated the relief to the trade will only be partial. Some months ago we called the attention of Government to a report on the coal fields in the Native State of Rewa, and we pointed out the great advantage which would accrue if the railways in the neighbourhood could obtain supplies of coal from that source. The Governor-General's Agent in the Central Provinces informed us in reply that the coal fields in question were inexhaustible in extent, and probably equal in quality to the best Bengal coal. These facts had been reported to Government, and it is to be regretted that since then no further steps have been taken. It appears to me that Government ought to furnish the public with accurate information on this very important subject, and if the coal fields are anything like what they are said to be, private enterprise would readily come forward to work the mines. I am not in favour of fostering private enterprize to the extent that Government has done in connection with the Bengal iron works, but I think they would be consulting the best interests of the country if they were to afford reasonable facilities to induce capitalists to embark their money in developing coal and iron wherever they are known to exist. I cannot conclude my remarks without reference to a subject which has recently exercised the minds of every one engaged in commerce, viz. the rapid decline in sterling exchange. Silver has had much to do with the decline, but the injudicious action of the authorities at the India Office in dealing with their bills has done infinitely more than anything else to bring about the present unsatisfactory position. They attempted to support rates by holding their bills for a fictitious figure, and now that they are forced to sell they can only do so on much less favourable terms than they could have obtained some months ago. The loss to this country will be very considerable and we have not yet, I fear, seen the end of it. As one of your representatives on the Port Trus Board I am glad to be able to tell you that notwithstading the reductions which were made in rates at the begnining of this financial year the revenue for the half year has come up to the amouut estimated. The Prince's Dock is more patronised than ever, 472 vessels having entered it in the first 11 months of this year as compared with 352 vessels in the same period of 1881. No further steps have been taken in regard to dock extension, but the special Committee's report on the subject will be issued shortly I believe. At the instance of the Home Government the Government of India have recently appointed a Committee to consider the question of dry dock extension in this port, and the Chamber will be represented nn the Committee by Messrs. R. S. Campbell and L. R. W. Forrest. It seems to be generally agreed that another dry dock is wanted for the accommodation of the many large vessels which now frequent this port, both those belonging to the navy and to the mercantile marine. In conclusion we congratulate the Chamber on the satisfactory position of its finances. We leave with a balance in hand amounting to Rs. 44,421-1 or nearly Rs. 10,000 more than the sum in hand last year. (Applause.)

Mr. Adam said he was sure they must all have listened with very great interest to the Chairman's address, and especially to his remarks condemning the action of the Government of India with regard to the question of grain rates over the different lines of railway. It was an imperial question, and it could not be too strongly brought to the notice of the Government. It was a question whether a city more favourably situated than others should obtain only its due, or whether it should be put out of the running by the free development of its trade being hampered by the railway authorities. Last year there were bad crops in America, but this year the conditions had very much altered. There had been splendid crops in America, whereas they had only had an average year in India. The result was that they had seen a comparatively rapid diminution of exports, especially of wheat ; and that was the time when the Government of India should promptly come forward to their assistance. The speaker heartily concurred with the Chairman in condemning the action of the Government in regard to exchange. There was one other point he would like to bring before the Chamber. He had heard a rumour, which, however, he could hardly give any credence to, that the Government of India had been endeavouring to make money artificially dear by reducing their balance at the treasury banks, so as to create a demand for Council drafts. He had heard it as a rumour, but could hardly believe it possible. If there was any truth in the rumour, such action was utterly blind and foolish, and could not be too heartily condemned by the mercantile community, not only of Bombay, but all the chief ports of India. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Chairman, the meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 3rd January, when the election of the new Committee for 1883 will be reported for confirmation.

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The following report was presented to the Chamber :—

At the close of the official year, your Committee have the honour to wait upon the members of the Chamber with a report on the principal topics which have occupied their attention.

### RATES FOR FREIGHT FOR GRAINS AND SEEDS FROM AGRA AND DELHI TO BOMBAY BY THE B. B. & C. I. R. AND THE RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Before the close of last year, the Chamber had already addressed the Government of Bombay on the subject of the great injustice done to this port and to the grain-growing districts of North-Western India by the high rates charged on these lines as compared with those of the East Indian Railway, and during the whole of this year they have been engaged in a continuous correspondence upon the same subject. On 4th February last they pointed out to Government that the increased rates in November and December were already showing their evil effects in a great falling off in the imports from the North-West to this port, and on 12th April they showed how in January, February, and March these exports were dwindling away to nothing. Some slight modifications in the rates have been made from time to time, but these have always been accompanied by a similar reduction in the rates of the E. I. line. The consequence is that, although the export season has again commenced, grain is now arriving here from Delhi and the North-West only in trifling quantities. The Chamber in their various letters entered very fully into the details of this question, and their communications were forwarded to the Government of India, who, it will be within your recollection, took the supervision of the Rajputana Railway entirely into their own hands. These letters of the Chamber at last brought a reply from the Government of India, dated 19th May ; but they regret to say that it was of the most unsatisfactory character.

In answer to the arguments and facts there brought forward in favour of the continuance of the present state of matters, your Committee addressed a long letter to Government on 1st July, and this letter, which contended strongly both for the lowering of rates and the equalization of rates between Delhi and Bombay and Delhi and Calcutta, your Committee are glad to say, received the vigorous and hearty support of the local Government. To this letter, and also to the letter of the Government of Bombay, dated 22nd July, the Committee beg to call your most particular attention. Some months have now elapsed since these letters went forward to the Government of India, but as yet no reply has been received, and the settlement of rates which so materially affects the trade of large and important districts seems entirely left in the hands of the local managers of the Rajputana Railway.

Having waited patiently for nearly four months without a reply to their representations your Committee have had the whole of this correspondence printed and forwarded to the various Chambers of Commerce and Members of Parliament in England, whom they thought most likely to take an interest in the question and to help them with their influence, and they have been requested to take steps to have the matter brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, or, if it is judged better, to bring it before Parliament.

In a letter specially addressed to these various individuals, and sent along with the copies of the cerrespondence, the Chamber complains that not only are these rates so high compared to the corresponding charge from Delhi to Calcutta ; that the advantages of the short and cheap transit to England from this port are entirely neutralized, but the charges themselves are of sach a heavy nature, as almost entirely to put a stop to the trade. They also point out that when this line of railway was opened up between Bombay and the rich districts of the North-West Provinces, great expectations were entertained of the increase that might be expected in the trade between them and the markets of Europe. They were regret to say that what seems to them a short-sighted policy on the part of the Indian Government, has caused these expectations entirely to fail. It is a subject well worthy of the attention of all commercial representative bodies and members of Parliament, especially of those connected with the shipping and manufacturing interests that trade to the East. The Indian wheat trade promises, with due encouragement, to become a great and important one, and it is one that in comparison with its value gives employment to a large number of English steamers ; but considering the great distance at which the producing countries lie from the centres of consumption in Europe the trade can only be kept up if every encouragement is given to it in the shape of cheap carriage to the seaboard. They pointed out, especially to those connected with Lancashire and manufacturing interest at home whose products find an outlet in this country, that they should not rest satisfied with the abolition of Import Duties, as the consumption of their manufactures must depend very much upon the Indian producer finding in return an extended market for his products in the consuming centres of Europe. They also said that they are glad to see that the subject of these high rates was brought to the attention of the Marquis of Hartington when he visited Lancashire in the early part of the year, and they call special attention to the Chamber's remarks upon his reply contained in their letter of the 12th of April.

They are also asked to observe that, though this correspondence began on the 12th November of last year, the last communication of importance was made on the 1st July, and this remonstrance was forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India with a strong letter in support of the position taken up by the Chamber on the 25th of the same month, the question was still unsettled ; and it might be weeks or months before even a reply of any kind was received. In the meantime high, nearly prohibitive, rates were still charged, and consequently, though this was the shipping season, almost no wheat was being received from the districts referred to.

### RATES FOR CARRIAGE OF GRAIN AND SEEDS BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

This subject has again occupied the attention of your Committee. It was during last year that a serious increase was made in these rates ; and in spite of the Chamber's strong remonstrances addressed both to the Railway Company and to the Government, these still continue in force. The Chamber also, you will recollect, raised the general question of the power of the Government to regulate and reduce these charges, but the replies they received from the Government were not of such a character as to encourage them, in the meantime, at least, in pushing the matter further. The rates were raised on 1st May 1881 ; but owing to special circumstances they did not have any immediate effect in arresting or stopping the trade. During 1882, however, the position of the trade has very much altered, and the adverse effect of the enhanced rates has been made very apparent. The Committee, therefore, addressed two letters to the Agent of the Railway Company upon the subject. In these they pointed out to him that the circumstances of the trade in 1881 were entirely exceptional ; that encouraged by low freights both by rail and water, and an increased demand for, and appreciation of Indian wheat in Europe, and aided by the abundant harvest, the cultivators of this country had last season prepared an enormous crop. Large quantities of it were sold in advance in this market and in Europe, and even if higher rates had been imposed it must have been brought here to complete these sales. In April, May, and June the receipts were about 11,00,000 cwts. per month, but in July contracts having run out, the falling off was striking, and arrivals amounted to only 5,00,000 cwts. During that month, however, a great change came over the wheat market at home. Bad weather seriously injured the European, and especially the English, harvest. The American crop also was short ; great speculation sprang up both in Europe and America, and prices advanced very much. Under these influences, of course, the demand for Indian wheat revived ; high prices could be given and high freights paid. Wheat began to stream in again by the G. I. P. Railway, and the receipts from August 1881, till the end of January 1882, averaged about 10,00,000 cwts, or 50,000 tons each month. In 1882, however, these special encouragements to the trade no longer existed. The price of wheat at home had fallen very considerably, and the great falling off in receipts showed at last that the high railway rates were beginning to tell. Your Committee, therefore, pressed upon the Agent that something should be done to encourage and foster the trade, and gave it as their opinion that by reducing the rates he would be following a course that would be to the ultimate profit and advantage of the railway. The circumstances of the trade could not, they pointed out, be expected to be equally favourable during another year, and that to give relief to the trade then, before Indian wheat had lost its hold on the markets of Europe, would be a wiser policy than to wait till it was crippled and destroyed and then attempt to revive it. On the 12th July they again pointed out to him the great falling off in the quantity of wheat brought in by his railway. In Juue the total receipts had fallen away to 3,49,008 cwts., as against 11,11,825 cwts. in June of last year. The Committee regret to say that all these representations have had no practical effect. In July, August, and September, the wheat trade by the railway practically disappeared, but it has since revived again to some extent under the influence of the extremely low freights which have fallen from 15 to 20 shillings per ton. The revival is, however, slight compared to what it ought to be, but it shows the correctness of the position take up by your Committee that the continuance of the wheat trade with Europe must depend mainly upon cheap carriage both by land and sea.

### RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NORTH-WESTERN INDIA.

This very important question has not been lost sight of by your Committee. There is a great and growing desire on the part of the mercantile community of Bombay for more direct and cheaper communication with these extensive districts by means of a continuous broad gauge line, and the oppion is strongly held that not only would such a line develope the resources of the country and lead to a large increase in the trade of Bombay, but it would also be in itself a commercial success, and give an ample return on the capital invested. No doubt the line proposed via Godra and Rutlam to Jhansi with extensions to Cawnpore and Delhi, and the proposed lines to connect the G. I. P. Railway with Gwalior and Cawnpore, would be to some extent competitive, and your Committee therefore informed Government that they were prepared to support either of these lines which seemed to have the greatest chance of being carried into execution, and requested Government to say which line they considered most likely to receive the assent of the Government of India. The opinion of the Government of Bombay seemed to be strongly in favour of that from Itarsee to Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior, and Cawnpore, and this was the route which the Committee recommended to the Chamber at the meeting on 14th July last. The Committee were led to understand that measurers had been taken in London to have this line carried out by a private company without a Government guarantee, but as yet they have had no further confirmation upon the point. The Godra and Rutlam extension to Gwalior, Cawnpore, and Delhi seems to the Committee to have many advantages, but the attempt to carry it out by private enterprise seems to have been a failure. The Committee regret very much that no steps have yet been taken by the Government of India to further any of these lines, and they trust that the matter will have the vigilant attention of their successors.

### WORKING OF THE COAL TRADE ON THE BUNDERS.

The storage of coals on the Bunders has for years past been in a most unsatisfactory condition. All that was given by the Port Trust in return for a large revenue derived from Bunder fees and rents was permission to stack coals on open ground, in most instances alongside open roads, where it was almost impossible to prevent theft. Owing to the impossibility of properly watching and guarding heaps so placed extensive robberies occurred, and your Committee, therefore, proposed that the Trust should land and take charge of coals, but the Trustees declined to undertake the responsibility. An alternative proposal that certain space should be properly fenced in, and that all deliveries should be checked and registered, has been adopted by the Trust, and a portion of Mallet Bunder is now being fenced to admit of the storage of about 30,000 tons. Gates are to be provided for ingress and egress, and the latter are to be provided with weigh

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bridges. At each gate a clerk will keep a register of all delivery orders, but importers or owners must attend to their own weighing and delivery, the Trustees accepting no responsibility in the matter. For the extra accommodation thus afforded, the Trustees will charge at the rate of Re. 1-8 per 500 square feet in excess of the rent now charged. This charge seemed to your Committee excessive, and they have protested against it. The Trust in the meantime decline to reduce it, but say that if in working it is found that the actual cost is more than covered by the charge, it will be reconsidered.

### SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS' PROCEDURE.

In May last your Committee addressed the Commissioner of Customs upon this subject, and pointed out to him that, as the Import and Export duties had been altogether removed except from one or two articles, a great many of the old forms and restrictions upon the trade had become quite unnecessary. With the change of tariff these did not seem to have been in any way modified, but where still carried out with as much strictness and minuteness as when almost every article imported was subject to duty. There was still the same supervision and scrutiny in discharging and loading cargo, all the old forms had to be gone through; ships were forbidden to commence loading when the cargo was alongside until the Custom House pass arrived, and discharge, at times, was delayed because there was not a sufficient number of Custom House officers on board.

This communication received the careful attention of the Commissioner, and a considerable number of reforms have been introduced during the year. Many of the shipping houses still considered that these reforms had not been carried far enough, and a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, Mr. J. L. Mackay and Mr. F. D. Parker, was appointed to consider the question. These gentlemen sent in their report in October, and it was forwarded to the Commissioner early in November. This report points out that Major Baring in his speech on the Budget gave it as one of the great advantages of the reformed tariff that the untaxed portion of the trade would be freed from an amount or friction, scrutiny, and interference which was quite incommensurate with the revenue produced, and that this idea was repeated and enforced by Lord Ripon in his speech on the same subject. What is wanted, they maintain, is an entire change of system with regard to the Custom House supervision of undutiable cargoes, and that, if necessary, an alteration should be made in the Customs Consolidated Act of 1878, under which we at present work, and which was framed and passed when almost every article was dulible and the strictest care was necessary to prevent smuggling.

A great deal of the supervision exercised over work done in the harbour and many of the forms required at the Custom House are absolutely unnecessary, either for the protection of the revenue or the collection of statistics. If these were modified the Custom House staff might be very considerably reduced and an important saving effected.

A letter has been received from the Collector of Customs in reply to this report, asking for further information on several of the points referred to; and this letter is at present under the consideration of the Committee.

### ANNUAL REPORT ON COTTON FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1880-81 WITH GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON.

In acknowledging receipt of this, your Committee pointed out to the Government that owing to the late season at which the report was issued it was only interesting as a register of the past, and that the great bulk of the figures were available to the commercial public at a much earlier date from other sources. Your Committee, therefore, suggested that the Government should publish early in the season a report of the acreage planted, and give monthly returns of the state of the crops, and pointing out that the American Agricultural Bureau gave this information with much inferior machinery at their disposal for doing so. Such information, if published sufficiently early, would be of the greatest use and importance to every one interested in the cotton trade both here and at home. The Government have so far acceded to this suggestion that they have given orders that a statement of the area under cotton cultivation shall be published for each district and Native State as soon as possible after the crop is sown, and that another statement shall be subsequently published as soon as the prospects of the crop are pretty well assured. The condition of the crop is to be stated in annas, a rupee being taken, as suggested by our Committee, as representing a full crop. The only return so far received is for the Central Provinces, and your Committee have therefore again written to the Goverment on the subject.

### NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT OF 1881.

Serious objections having been found in working Sections 108 and 109 of this Act, the Government of India requested the opinion of your Committee as to what amendments should be proposed. These sections require that a person who accepts a bill of exchange supra protest which has been noted for non-acceptance should appear in person before a notary to make the prescribed declarations, and that unless he does so, his acceptance shall be a nullity. A special Sub-Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Baker, reported upon the subject, and they unanimously recommended that Sections 108 and 109 should be done away with altogether. They also recommended that Section 113, which provides for certain formalities in the case of payment being made for honours, should also be done away with. In their opinion these formalities were of no benefit or security to any one, and imposed obligations which it was often difficult, if not impossible, to carry out without inconvenience. Your Committee also took the liberty of calling the attention of the Government of India to the fact that when Act 26 of 1881 was under consideration, a Special Sub-Committee of merchants and bankers was appointed to consider it. This they did with great care and minuteness and the members gave up to its consideration a great deal of valuable time and attention. They regretted, however, to find that when the Act was passed into law, their representations seem to have received no consideration whatever. Numerous changes and alterations were then introduced which made the Bill differ, very materially, from that submitted for the Chamber's opinion, and these clauses and alterations were apparently never submitted to the mercantile community in any form whatever. Sections 108, 109, and 113 were not in the draft Bill submitted, but were all added after the Chamber had reported upon it. Your Committee informed Government that it seemed to them a mere waste of time and labour to send in representations or suggestions that are never attended to, or to be asked to report on a draft Bill which is to be altered in many important points before it became law and respectfully submitted that the mercantile community should be asked to express their views, not only on the drafts of Bills proposed, but upon all important alterations or additions which may be introduced before the Bill is finally passed.

### RULES FOR THE LANDING AND STORING OF PETROLEUM UNDER ACT VIII. OF 1881.

Draft rules having been published by the Government of Bombay in accordance with this Act, a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the same, and in accordance with their report your Committee suggested to Government some important alterations and modification. The report was sent in in May, but up to this time Government has introduced no rules here and it is not therefore known whether the Committee's suggestions will be acted on. In the meantime Mr. Redwood, the Secretary of the Lonon Petroleum Associations has visited Calcutta, but his report to Government has hot yet been published. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have recently informed your Committee that Government have it in contemplation to raise the standared by 10, a change which seems uncalled for and unnecessary; and if the report be correct, it will be the duty of this Chamber to protest in the interest, not only of the Trade, but, also of consumers.

### FOREIGN EXHIBITIONS.

Papers connected with these have been forwarded to your Committee by the Government of India. The first is in connection with the Fisheries Exhibition proposed to be held in London in 1883. With regard to this your Committee have not thought it necessary to take any action, and the same remarks apply to the papers connected with the International Exhibition proposed to be held at Boston in 1884.

With regard, however, to the Exhibition of Colonial productions, &c., which is to be held at Amsterdam in May 1883, your Committee were of opinion that as Amsterdam is a market to which there is a gradually increasing export trade from Bombay, it is desirable that the Presidency should be represented, and they have, therefore, appointed a Sub-Committee to collect and forward samples of the most suitable articles connected with our trade.

### MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL OF 1882.

A draft of this Act to consolidate and amend all the laws referring to this subject was submitted to your Committee, for their opinion, by the Government of India in April of this year. The Bill was considered by a special Committee, who suggested one or two unimportant amendments in points of detail, and a proposal was made to reduce the scale of fees levied for shipping and discharging seamen. Such fees should only be sufficient to cover the expenses of the shipping office, and this is the more desirable, as a proportion of these fees are recovered from the seamen who are a poor class of men whom it surely cannot be the intention of the Government to make profit out of.

The total fees received in the Bombay Shipping Office last year were Rs. 32,581-1-4, while the disbursements amounted to Rs. 13,875,-15-2, leaving a profit to Government of Rs. 18,705-2-2.

### INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

As usual a special Sub-Committee was appointed this year to revise the Customs Tariff. The Committee assembled, as usual, in January, and their report was sent in to Government. Before, however, its recommendations could be brought into force, Major Baring's Budget in March entirely did away with the duties upon all the articles with which it dealt, so that this probably is the last occasion on which a Committee of the Chamber will have to be appointed to report upon the subject.

### WORKING IN THE HARBOUR ON SUNDAYS.

This question was submitted for the general opinion of the Chamber at the last annual meeting held on 20th December, 1881, when the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Meilli and seconded by Mr. Moir, was carried by a majority:—

"That this Chamber is of opinion that the Custom House authorities should grant permission to ship produce on Sundays when applied to as long as Sunday work remains an exception and does not become a regular practice."

This resolution was forwarded to the Collector of Customs with the expression of a hope that he would comply with the wishes of the Chamber. The matter was referred to the Commissioner, and in April a reply was received from him in which, after reviewing the whole question, he declined to do so, but proposed as an alternative that the rule in future should be to grant all applications on payment of a fee fixed at a rate sufficiently high to deter those concerned from making applications except in what are to them really cases of emergency. This fee, he proposed, should be equal to one day's demurrage of the vessel asking leave, in addition to the present fees for the extra establishment employed. This letter was circulated among the members of the Chamber, and as a large majority seemed in favour of accepting the Commissioner's proposal, or some modification of it, another general meeting was held at which it was submitted to them. The proposal was as follows:—

"Sunday working shall be permitted on payment, in addition to the ordinary charges at present levied, of a fee equal to one day's demurrage subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 50 and a maximum charge of Rs. 200. Demurrage for this purpose to be calculated at the rate of 6¼ annas per ton of registered tonnage."

At the meeting this rule was approved with the following addition:—

"That carting and loading on boats at the export bunders or carting or piling at the Prince's Dock shall also be permitted on an extra fee in each case of Rs. 50."

The rider, however, was not accepted by the Commissioner, and the rule at present stands as given above.

### BANK HOLIDAYS.

Some dissatisfaction having been felt at the number of days in succession on which the Exchange and Presidency Banks were closed during the last Christmas and New Year holidays, your Committee put themselves in communication with the Bank Managers with the view of arriving at some understanding by which the Chamber, or the mercantile community generally, might be taken into consultation before these holidays were appointed in future. They only, however, succeeded in getting a promise that before the holidays were advertised publicly the proposed days would be notified to the Chamber, so tnat, if necessary, the Chamber might make a remonstrance.

The passing, however, of the "Negotiable Instruments Act," last year, introduced a new rule for fixing such days. Under this Act the local Government are authorized to fix days as legal holidays by intimation in the local Government Gazette. Your Committee, therefore, suggested to the Government that a Committee should be appointed to consider days most convenient and suitable, and that this committee should consist of one official member, one member from Committee of the Chamber, one representative of the Exchange Banks, and the Manager of the Presidency Bank. This Committee was appointed in accordance with their recommendation, and the report of the Committe, was in the main adopted by Government. The chairman, who represented the Chamber, was instructed by your Committee to insist upon the principle that Banks should only be legally closed for two working days in succession, and this was afterwards modified to the extent that on two occasions—namely, the "Devali" and the Christmas holidays—a Saturday or half holiday was added.

### INCREASED DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

In December of last year your Committee were asked by the Port Trust whether they considered that some increase was necessary in the Dock accommodation of the Port, and if so, what in their opinion would be the extent of the increase required.

Your Commitee replied that they gave it without hesitation as their opinion that taking it for granted it was a fact well known to the members of the committee that the dock was only barely sufficient to the present calls upon it, that immediate steps should be taken by the Trustees to provide for the future. They thought an increase was required for many reasons. Even if the trade of the Port only remained at its present level, there was little doubt but a larger portion of it would every year cease loading and unloading in the stream and come into Dock. The coal trade also was a very large one, and if proper accommodation were afforded, it would undoubtedly almost all be unloaded in a dock. They did not think it over-sanguine when they said that they anticipated a large increase in our trade in the future. The general progress of the country extended, and improved railway communications with new and fertile districts were things which they considered might be counted upon with certainty.

With regard to the extent of the accommodation required, your Committee said that they must reserve their opinion until definite schemes were laid before them, when no doubt it would be proper to take the opinion of the whole body of the Chamber on the subject. At the same time they considered that if the Trustees were taking up the question at all of a new dock, it ought to be a scheme that would make some large and important addition to the accommodation so as to meet the requirements of the future for many years to come. Your Committee have not heard anything further from the Trustees on the subject: and there can be no doubt that the disappointingly small trade of the past half year brought about mainly by the restrictive ane short-sighted policy of the Railway Companies may have gone far for a time to make increased dock accommodation seem unnecessary. At the same time your Committee trust that this diminution of the volume of our trade is only temporary, and that the new year may bring with it a return of prosperity.

### DRY DOCK ACCOMMODATION IN THE PORT.

The want of a dry dock capable of receiving a larger class of Government ships of war, as well as the larger class of steamers frequenting the port, has been much felt during the season, and the Government of India appointed a Committee to consider the question of how such increased accommodation is best to be obtained. Your Committee, has been asked to name two members to serve on the Committee, and with this request they have complied.

Your Committee are glad that their own wants should have forced this question on the attention of Government as a dry dock is urgently required by the Mercantile Marine that will accommodate the large class of steamers, that are now being built. The P. & O. Dock and the present Government Dock are frequently occupied by their own steamers, and the British India Dock is too small. The Committee appointed by Government is to consider whether the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island can be made available either in its present condition or by being moved to a more central station in the vicinity of the Dockyard, or if this should not seem feasible, they are asked to consider where a new dry dock might be most conveniently situated, and by whom it should be erected.

### USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN PAYMENT OF STAMP DUTY.

A Resolntion of the Government of India, dated Simla, 30th August, 1882, relative to a proposal to authorize the use of postage stamps in payment of the one anna stamp duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act was forwarded to the Chamber for their opinion. This proposal is following the lead of what has been done in the United Kingdom, where penny postage stamps can be used to pay stamp duties for that amount. The difficulty of applying tho rule in this country arises from the fact that postage stamps have always to be defaced before they are used, otherwise the risk of robbery and pilfering both before and after the letter is posted has been proved by experience to be too much for the honesty of those to whom the duty of handling them has to be entrusted.

In order to ascertain the views of the Chamber on this question, your Committee circulated the papers to the whole of the members, and the minutes recorded showed that a good deal of difference of opinion existed. In their reply to Government, your Committee pointed out that they considered the difficulty of providing some form of defacement for receipt stamps which would make their after use as postage stamps impossible had been very much overestimated by Government, and that if it were made imperative that receipt stamps on being used should always be defaced by having the date distinctly written across them, it would be quite sufficient to secure the end desired. It would be easy in the Post Office to distinguish between stamps with a date written across the face and stamps which were merely defaced as postage stamps generally are at present by drawing one or two lines across, or by having the name of the firm sending the letter stamped on them. The advantage of having these stamps assimilated is great and undoubted, and some effort, your Committee said, ought to be made to have it carried out, without depriving the public of the privilege of defacing stamps on unposted letters. The Government ought, at least, to give some such scheme as that suggested by the Chamber a fair trial before they pronounced it unworkable.—

### FORMS FOR TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

In July last your Committee addressed the Government Telegraph Department asking them to adopt a more convenient form for their telegrams both inland and foreign, and pointing out that the space on the present forms was extremely limited, that if the message was of any length it had to be written on both sides which in mercantile messages was highly objectionable, and also pointing out that the paper used in the Government forms was of very inferior description. They suggested also that the Eastern Telegraph office forms might be taken as a model. The Committee regret to say that the Government Telegraph Department have taken no notice whatever of their representation.

### EQUALIZATION OF TONNAGE SCALES AT ALL THE INDIAN PORTS.

A communication on this subject was received from the East Indian and China trade section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool in which they pointed out the great diversity that existed in the tonnage scales of Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Cochin, and Ceylon, and requested the co-operation of the Chamber in bringing about more uniformity. Your Chamber replied that they had frequently endeavoured to bring about more uniformity in the Indian tonnage scales, and had written to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject in 1879, and again in 1880, but that hitherto they had been unable to get any assistance whatever from that body. They pointed out that the main difference between the scales of Bombay and Calcutta arose from the fact that Calcutta took 50 cubic feet per ton as a standard of measurement, while Bombay took only 40. This custom of taking 40 had been introduced by the P. & O. Company, and was followed by the large steamship companies, and it was in consequence of this that the Bombay Chamber had some years ago been obliged to adopt it for steam freight when that became a common means of conveyance between his fort and Europe. They believed, however, that most shippers would be very glad to go back to a uniform rate of 50 as a standard for steamers. At the same time they were of opinion that it would be perfectly useless to move in the matter unless they obtained the consent and co-operation of the steamship companies trading to the East. The managing agents and directors of all such companies are living in England, and it is only through them that such an alteration could be brought about. The agents here would certainly never agree to the alteration without referring the matter home to their principals.

### THROUGH BOOKING OF GRAINS FROM RAILWAY STATIONS IN INDIA TO PORTS IN EUROPE.

A project of this kind having been brought to the attention of the Government of India by the S. P. and D. Railway, a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the question, and the Bombay Chamber was asked to nominate a member of their own body. Mr. Forrest (of the firm of Killick, Nixon & Co.) agreed to serve upon this Committee, and intimation of this was given to Government in March last. The report of the Special Government Committee has not yet been published, but your Committee do not think the proposal is one that is likely to be carried out.

### PRINCE'S DOCK RULES FOR SHIPPING EXPORTS.

In December last the opinion of your Committee was asked on certain alterations proposed to be made in the rules for shipping grain and other exports in the Prince's Dock. As these alterations seriously affect shippers and shipowners, a Committee was appointed to consider them, and reported early in February, recommending very many modifications and alterations, and your Committee are glad to say that the Port Trust adopted their recommendations when the rules were finally settled. These new rules and regulations have been at work during the year, and, your Committee believe, have given general satisfaction.

### FORMS OF BILL OF LADING FOR THE EASTERN TRADE.

The form of Bills of Lading for steamships has again been considered by a special Sub-Committee. After much discussion, however, it was found that the ideas of the shippers and the representatives of the shipowners were so far apart that it was hopeless to expect any agreement between them on the various points in dispute. It was also felt even by those who represented the shippers that the alterations proposed by the Bengal Chamber were of such a sweeping character, that it would be impossible to induce shipowners at home to agree to them, and they, therefore, decided to report that they had been unable to agree to any report that was at all satisfactory. The Sub-Committee, however, unanimously recommended that the approval of the Chamber which was given to a form of Bill of Lading in 1872 should be withdrawn. This form had not been adhered to by any of the regular lines, all of whom have made both additions and alterations, and no doubt the Chamber's "approval" is looked upon in courts of law as making "reasonable" and "expedient" some stipulations that would otherwise have difficulty in passing as such. This proposal was brought before a general meeting on 14th July, 1882, and unanimously carried.

### SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO AT CONTINENTAL PORTS.

A letter addressed by the Steamshipowners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association to the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, was submitted to your Committee by the Port Trust in which great complaints were made of the short weight in seeds especially delivered by steamers from Bombay at Antwerp and Dunkirk. Your Committee replied that vessels in the Dock required no more watching on the part of the officials than vessels in the stream. Delivery and receipt are going on all over the world under all possible conditions, and it is the universal experience that the two parties immediately interested are best left to settle matters between themselves without the intervention of any third party. Further letters lately received by the Superintendent of the Dock from ship captains unloading at Antwerp seem to point to an organised system of robbery there which effectually accounts for the short deliveries complained of.

### LANDING OF CARGOES FOR LIVERPOOL ON LANCASHIRE SIDE.

The attention of your Committee was called to the fact that according to a recent legal decision at home, the Port of Liverpool was interpreted to mean either Liverpool or Birkenhead at the option of the ship. The papers on the subject were circulated among the members of the Chamber, and having thus made the matter public, the Committee thought that they could do no more, as shippers could protect themselves by insisting that every Bill of Lading shall provide for the delivery of cargo in Liverpool.

### COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

In prospect of negotiations with the Egyptian Government for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Egypt, the Government of India asked the Chamber for suggestions as to how the trade between Egypt and India might best be promoted and encouraged. Your Committee in reply pointed out that the trade from Bombay to Egypt was very small, only amounting to about 6½ lakhs during the previous year, of which 3½ lakhs were coffee, and that of the balance a large portion had probably been only transhipped in the harbour. They, therefore, recommended that the opinions of Madras and Calcutta, both of which have a much larger trade with Egypt, would be of greater importance to Government. They further, however, pointed out that Bombay might hope in the future to do a large business with Egypt in cotton yarns and cotton cloth, the produce of the local mills. This is no doubt highly to be desired, but as under any treaty Indian would be admitted under the same terms as English-made goods, the Committee did not consider any suggestion from them necessary. The trade from England to Egypt in cotton goods is already important and is sure to have its claim for favourable treatment very fully laid before the Home Government by those interested.

### PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN AMERICA.

In September 1881 your Committee addressed the Agricultural Bureau, Washinton, inquiring to what extent the increased production of American cotton was due to the use of fertilization and to what extent it was due to increased acreage. The reply was received late in December, and, is of much interest to the mercantile public. The Secretary to the Bureau ascribed the great increase of the crop mainly to the enlarged breath of cultivation, but gives interesting details as to the character and extent of the fertilizers which are used throughout the cotton-producing States.

### REGULATION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

It was proposed by the Commissioner of Customs to call into action certain rules under the Opium Act of 1878 which had been suspended in that year owing to strong opposition from the trade and this Chamber. The same objections to these rules still exist, and your Committee, at the desire of those interested, again protested against this action, and they are glad to saythat the enforcement of these rules has again been suspended till further orders.

### STAMP DUTY ON CHARTER PARTIES.

When steamers were being chartered to Government for Egyptian service, the legal advisers of Government insisted upon a five rupee stamp on the Charter Parties instead of a stamp of one rupee which had hitherto been invariably used and considered sufficient. Your Committee, therefore, wrote to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to ask what was the custom on their side of India. The reply was that in no case was more than one rupee stamp ever used, and they gave a strong expression of opinion that in their interpretation of the Stamp Act the Bombay law officers were wrong. Your Committee's letter to the local Government merely brought a reply that the Government being advised that a Charter Party containing a clause which provides for the adjustment of liquidated damages, should a breach arise, is liable to a stamp duty of five rupees, and that they must accept such opinion of the law officers as correct unless and until it is declared by a court of law to be erroneous. It being obviously of great importance that the point should be definitely settled, your Committee addressed the Government of India on the subject on 15th September, but they have not yet had any reply

### CUSTOMS FORMS.

Certain regulations (which were issued by the Collector of Customs in the early part of this year) as to the quality of paper on which the Customs forms were to be filled in, were considered to fall heavily on importers, and at the suggestion of your Committee considerable modifications were made in these rules. They fully sympathised with the Commissioner's wish to put down the use of low and inferior papers; but at the same time they considered the rules ought to be enforced with as little inconvenience to the mer cantile community as possible.

### LIABILITIES UNDER BILLS OF LADING.

A copy of an opinion obtained by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which was kindly placed at their disposal by a member of your Committee, was circulated to all the members of the Chamber at the time it was received, and of course was of much interest when the traffic by the Canal had been stopped and the possibility of its being so for an indefinite period was fully entertained.

### THE TWO MILLIONS STERLING LOAN.

The sudden and unexpected issue of the Indian Governmet sterling loan of two millions in London in the beginning of October last created a good deal of uneasiness in the minds of the commercial community here, and some doubt was entertained as to whether it was intended in any way to take the place of the 2½ crore loan about to be issued in India. Your Committee, therefore, telegraphed to the Government of India on the subject and received from Major Baring a prompt and courteous reply, from which, however, it was apparent that beyond the fact that it would not affect the issue of the Rupee Loan, the Government in this country did not seem to have much more information upon the subject than the outside public.

### COAL FIELDS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SOHAGPUR.

Your Committee called the attention of Government to a report upon these fields in the valley of the river Johilla in the Native State of Rewa, and pointed out the importance of supplies of cheap and good coals from those districts to the railway lines that feed the trade from this port, and asked for information as to what progress was being made towards opening them up. A letter was received in reply from the Agent to the Governor-General for the Central Provinces which, however, did not contain much of the information asked for. He had reported to the Government of India that these fields were of immense advantage to the railway systems in Northern India, inexhaustible in their extent, and probably equal in quality to the best Bengal coal. He had also made certain suggestions, and on these he was then awaiting orders. Your Committee regret this delay, and also the suggestion contained in the Agent's letter, that the right of working the coal fields should only be given up to those who are prepared in return to construct the Rewa State Railways.

### MPORTATION OF IMPURE EXPLOSIVES INTO INDIA.

Pending the preparation of a general Act on the subject, the Government of India requested the opinion of the Chamber regarding certain proposed rules and restrictions with regard to the storage and transport of explosives. It was suggested that the importation into India of nitroglycerine compounds should be prohibited except

(1) When covered by a certificate of an authorized Government official in the United Kingdom.
(2) When similarly passed by some qualified officer of Government in India after the application of proper tests.

Your Committee replied that they highly approved of some such rules being introduced and that without delay.

With regard to the first, however, they were doubtful if any official in England is empowered to certify to the purity of nitroglycerine compounds, as they found nothing of that kind in the English Explosives Act.

### COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

After many years' agitation and after much opposition on the part of the Government and their officers in this Presidency, the complete repeal of all special legislation on the subject of Cotton Frauds has at last become an accomplished fact. An Act for this purpose was, under, instructions from the Secretary of State, introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council and duly received the assent of the Governor-General during the past year.

### CULTIVATION OF AMERICAN COTTON IN BARODA STATE.

A communication was received from the Baroda State with regard to the introduction of acclimatized American cotton seed into the Baroda territory in order to improve the staple and quality of the cotton grown there, and asking your Committee for their opinion and advice as to how this improvement might be effected. It was pointed out in reply that much good was not likely to result from the introduction of American seed into the Baroda State, either in the shape of fresh American seed or of climatized. The indigenous cotton grown in Guzerat in the neighbourhood of Broach especially was of better quality and commanded a higher price in the market than any that had hitherto been grown in India from either imported or climatized American seed. If the Dewan of Baroda, therefore, was anxious to improve the quality and fibre of the cotton grown in his State, the best way of doing so was to select the best indigenous seed to see that it was carefully cultivated and afterwards that the cotton was prepared for the market in a skilful and scientific manner. Your Committee also forwarded copy of a letter which they had addressed to the Dewan on the same subject in September 1879.

### COTTON MIXING.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Customs on this subject stating that the Commissioner in Sind had applied to him for information as to whether complaints had been heard of Sind cotton being brought into Bambay and utilized in mixing with superior classes of Presidency cotton previous to exportation to England. Your Committee replied that they regretted to say it was within their own knowledge that to mix Sind and other inferior classes of cotton with several of the leading and better growths, was now a very wide spread practice at the screws in this city.

### OYSTER LIGHT-HOUSE OFF CARWAR.

A proposal was made to Government by the Commissioner of Customs that the first class dioptric light, on what is known as the Oyster Light-house, at Carwar, should be placed on the Burnt Islands off Vingorla, and that the present Burnt Islands' light should be placed in the Oyster Light-house. Your Committee consulted those likely to be best informed on the subject, especially the masters of the steamers trading up and down the coast, and having received a very strong and almost unanimous opinion from them that the lights had best be left in their present state, they wrote to the Government to that effect. Apart from this they considered that there are always great objections to changing the nature and power of leading lights unless the requirement of navigation made such changes absolutely necessary.

### CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Your Committee have had some correspondence with Government in regard to the cultivation of wheat in this Presidency which will prove interesting.

The opportunity of addressing Government was availed of to suggest that the attention of the Secretary of State should be called to the great fact which the experience of the wheat trade in this country is always bringing prominently forward, namely, that to establish a permanent trade with Europe, cheap carriage to the seaboard is a thing which above all others is absolutely necessary. To establish this position your Committee gave examples taken from the history of the wheat trade during the past two years, and they further pointed out that the cotton and seed trade of India were in quite a different position from the grain trade. The greater portion of the cotton and a large portion of the seeds grown in India were grown expressly for European markets, and must be shipped and find sale there, whether the prices (within certain limits) were higher or lower. With the grain trade, however, it is totally different. Hitherto grain has chiefly been grown in India for local consumption, and it will only pay to ship it when the rupee price reaches a certain level. If it falls below that point, the holder stores it for future local consumption, and the export trade in it disappears entirely.

### IMPORT DUTIES ON BRITISH PRODUCTS IN INDIA.

In April last your Committee were addressed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the abolition of the Indian Import duties and also the Imperial Licence Tax. With regard to the first of these, they wished your Committee to join in a general remonstrance to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the continuance of Import duties in England on coffee, tea, jewellery, &c., as being inconsistent with the doctrine of free trade, as well as with the sacrifice of Import duties which they contended, India had been obliged to make in deference to the interests of England. Your Committee replied that the Chamber heartily sympathised in the desire to see duties on those articles abolished in England, as their free import would undoubtedly largely stimulate the trade and would be a great benefit both to the Indan producer and English consumer, and if any representation from the Chamber were likely to lead to this, they would gladly to give it. Beyond this, however, they could not join in any remonstrance to the Secretary of State which takes for granted that the retention of these duties and the remission of a number of Import duties were acts either inconsistent in themselves or with the policy of free trade professed by the English Government.

To discuss this subject further might lead to difference of opinions even upon their own Committee, and they declined to raise it in the meantime, as they did not think any practical good could come from pressing such a view on the attention of the Government at home.

The Madras Chamber also enclosed copy of a memorial to the Finance Minister of India, Major Baring, on the subject of the repeal of the Licence Tax, and requested the co-operation of your committee. Your Committee quite agreed with all that was said as to the injustice and impolicy of the tax, and pointed out that the Bombay Chamber and the mercantile public here have agitated strongly against this tax in the past, and are prepared to do so again when the proper time arrives. During last season, however, there was a strong opinion among the general public both here and at home that the late Budget had made large concessions to mercantile intests in the abolition of the Customs duties. In the meantime, therefore, they considered that to attempt to get the tax removed last year was at least inopportune.

### ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Mr. E. Comber having resigned the office of Chairman of the Chamber in March last, owing to his approaching departure for England, the election of a Chairman in his place was held by ballot, in accordance with the rules of the Chamber, on the 27th and 28th of the same month, when Mr. W. M. Macaulay, the Deputy Chairman of the Chamber, was elected Chairman in Mr. Comber's place.

### ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Following the precedent of the previous two years the Committee elected by ballot among themselves Mr. G. A. Barnett, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, to be Deputy Chairman in place of Mr. Macaulay.

### REMISSION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

It has been the custom of the Chamber hitherto to give in the appendix particulars of all the changes and remissions that are made in the Customs duties during the past year. During the present year, however, the fiscal changes introduced in Major Baring's Budget have almost entirely swept away both Import and Export duties except upon one or two special articles, so that this year your Committee give in the appendix the whole of the Customs Act of 1882 which extends over a few pages only. Your Committee cannot allow this report to close without referring to these great and sweeping changes, and to express a hope that their wisdom will be justified in the future by the increased trade and the growing prosperity of the country. Eight or nine years ago when the subject was first prominently brought forward, your Chamber took a leading part in pressing the adoption of this free trade policy upon the Indian Government, and it must be a satisfaction to many of the members, both past and present, to see it finally so fully adopted and carried out.

### CHARTS AND NOTICES OF THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The Chamber is indebted to the courtesy of Commander A. Dundas Taylor, late I. N., Superintendent of Marine Survey to the Government of India, for a supply regularly of the verv valuable charts compiled by him. These charts and the notices issued by the Marine Survey Department are filed in the office of the Chamber, where they are always open to inspection of members.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Numerous references have been made to your Committee during the period under review on points connected with the mercantile and shipping interests of the port which were considered and disposed of in the usual manner.

The balance at the credit of the Chamber on the 30th November 1882 was Rs. 44,421-1-0, against Rs. 34,448-12-7 on the 30th November 1881, being an increase in the twelve months of Rs. 9,972-4-5.

The measurement account which has hitherto been kept separate (for what seems to the Committee no good reason) has this year been included in the general account of the Chamber.